

# ALL

Delegations are on the Grounds, Enthusiastic For the Great Cause of Democracy.

A Spirited Contest for the Positions on the Ticket. Democrats Feel That They are Going to Win in October With William J. Bryan at the Helm.

Columbus, O., June 12.—It is conceded that Colonel Kilbourne will now be one of the delegates at large and that W. S. Thomas of Springfield will also be selected. The general belief is that George W. Hull will be selected to represent North-western Ohio on the delegates, and that A. W. Patrick will be the delegate from Eastern Ohio. The Anti-McLean men are trying to organize so as to control the convention and select the delegates at large.

## DELEGATES ARRIVE.

In Large Numbers to be Present at Convention Tomorrow.

Columbus, O., June 12.—Delegates and visitors to the Democratic convention, which convenes at the Columbus auditorium at 10 a. m. Wednesday, have been arriving in goodly numbers during the day, and all indications point to a large attendance. Among the old wheelbarrows of the party to arrive were General Warner, Isaac Hill, Hon. A. W. Patrick, Joseph Dowling, W. I. Thomas and others. District meetings are being held this afternoon, at which will be chosen one vice president and one member each of the following committees: Credentials, resolutions, rules and order of business, permanent organization and state central committee.

Hon. John R. McLean will not attend the convention, as he leaves Saturday for Europe. Among those mentioned for place on the state ticket are: For secretary of state: Hon. Walter S. Ritchie of Allen county, Judge E. M. Kennedy of Morgan, Patrick E. Kinney of Mercer, W. A. Warden of Knox, Thurman E. Spriggs of Monroe, Captain H. B. Broadbeck of Ottawa, General I. R. Sherwood, W. C. Gear of Wyandot, H. C. DeRan of Sandusky, Representative C. L. Brumbaugh of Darke, William E. Decker of Paulding, George S. Long of Miami.

For delay and food commissioner: Ballard Yates of Pickaway, Dr. T. M. Gehrett of Henry, Dr. A. W. Shields of Union, Newton Bunnell of Lebanon, J. W. Pontius of Stark, Morris Langou and Dr. W. W. Homes of Columbus. For supreme judge: Hon. John D. Wina of Defiance, John E. Ritchie of Allen, Judge Michael Donnelly of Henry, Hon. Benjamin Myers of Ashland, Hon. W. F. Garver of Holmes and Judge John E. Moore of Brown.

Professor J. D. Simkins of Auglaize is mentioned for school commissioner. A Democratic Split. Ardmore, I. T., June 12.—The Democratic territorial convention which met here to elect six delegates to a national convention and to endorse a national committeeman hopelessly split. It was the result of a factional fight between A. J. Wolverton and Thomas Marcum, both candidates for national committeeman. The Wolverton faction gained control and the Marcum people walked out of the convention. Both factions will elect.

Blames the Mayor. St. Louis, June 12.—Governor Stephens in a signed statement says that vigorous action has been taken by the state government and St. Louis police department to enforce respect for law and to protect life and property in St. Louis, but that the Republican mayor, who is a candidate for re-nomination, and not desiring to offend, refuses to co-operate, thus lending encouragement to the lawless element and impeding progress toward a restoration of normal conditions. The governor states he has the militia ready for instant call and use, but adds that, in his opinion, the worst is over.

### CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Business Men on the Island Say Uncle Sam is Going Ahead Too Fast. Havana, June 12.—Of late Governor General Wood has had many callers, among them lawyers, bankers, merchants and even two members of the cabinet, who have taken the position that the United States government is going ahead too fast in the direction of granting independence to Cuba. Those who take this ground assign it as the reason for their decision not to join in the coming elections. They point out that there is not a single candidate in the island who is not a professional politician, and they argue that to turn Cuba over to men of this class would mean her absolute ruin. These visits and statements were the result of the interview with General Wood published by The Discussion, in which he was reported as saying that, in all probability, a constitutional convention would be called September next, consisting of all the mayors elected. Business circles were thoroughly alarmed by this announcement, although there is no doubt that a great majority of the people received it with favor.

Stand of Gold Democrats. New York, June 12.—George F. Peabody, chairman of the national committee of the Gold Democrats, made the following statement with reference to the meeting of the committee in Indianapolis, July 25: "The question of a third ticket must stand in abeyance until after the two conventions have been held and the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties definitely announced. Whether a third candidate will be run depends upon whether the constituencies represented by the various delegates regard it as expedient or not."

Government Troops Routed. Washington, June 12.—The following dispatch has been received at the navy department from Consul Logan at Colon, Colombia: "It is reported that an engagement has taken place resulting in the defeat of the national forces in the vicinity of Panama. The national forces retreated, with ammunition nearly exhausted. They have been reinforced and ordered to renew the attack. Loss in killed and wounded, five officers. Reports are very conflicting. I shall remain here."

Young Couple Drowned. Louisville, June 12.—Miss Lily McAtee and Sherman Morris of Louisville, each 17, were drowned in the Ohio river at Fern Grove, 15 miles above this city. They were attending a big picnic and with another couple took a boat ride. While the couple were trying to exchange seats in the boat Miss McAtee fell overboard. Morris, who attempted to save her, seized her one foot, but Miss McAtee pulled him down with her and both were drowned.

For Alleged Assault. Thomasville, Ga., June 12.—Senny Jefferson, 22, a negro, was lynched near Metcalfe, about 10 miles from Thomasville, by unknown parties. Jefferson had been working for Emory Stringer, a white farmer, and attempted to assault one of Mr. Stringer's daughters. He was caught and confined in the jail at Metcalfe. Soon after midnight he was taken to the outskirts of the village, hung to a tree and ridled with bullets.

Plague in Brazil. Washington, June 12.—Surgeon General Wyman has received a cablegram from Dr. Havelburg, the representative of the service in Rio Janeiro, saying that there have been 106 cases there since May 6 and 21 deaths. Dr. Havelburg does not specify the epidemic to which he refers, but Dr. Wyman says he has no doubt that it is plague.

Peck Nominated. Milwaukee, June 12.—The Fourth Wisconsin district Democratic congressional convention nominated G. W. Peck without opposition. Resolutions were adopted pledging the support by the candidate of the platform to be adopted at Kansas City.

Mules for the British. New Orleans, June 12.—Two steamers cleared for Cape Town, South Africa, with mules for the British government, the Montenegro, with 1,000 head, and the Honorius, with 1,000 head, each vessel taking a large quantity of feed stuffs.

Resulted in a Split. Butte, Mon., June 12.—In Silver Bow county the old Democratic feud resulted in a split between the Daly and Clark people and two county conventions, each of which will send delegates to the state convention.

Dock Laborers Out. London, June 12.—Seven thousand dock laborers went on strike, alleging that the agreements with respect to overtime and meal time had been violated by their employers.

Court Being Investigated. Havana, June 12.—The court presided over by Captain Pritchard, police magistrate and supervisor of police, is being investigated by the inspector general's department.

Famous Female Spy. Kilbourne, Wis., June 12.—Bell Boyd, the famous spy of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease, here. She had come here to lecture.

# FEAR

A Second Raid by the Boers. Severe Lesson Taught by the Capture of Battalion. Over-Confidence in the Forces is Assigned by British for the Reason That They Took the Chances Resulting in the Capture of the Entire Derbyshire Regiment.

London, June 12.—Fifty thousand British troops are within half a hundred miles of the marauding Boers north of Kroonstad, and they are expected, of course, to make short work of them. Nevertheless outside of the slender war office telegrams, no one knows what is going on. South of Kroonstad there is a wide gap. The railway is only partially defended, and as General Kelly-Kenny has hurried all the available troops northward, the assumption is that there is danger of a second raid. The loss of the Derbyshire battalion is estimated at from 600 to 700 men.

A Reuter dispatch from Maseru, dated June 11, says: "Fifteen hundred Boers surrendered to General Drabant in the Peksburg district." Machadorp has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal. A Lorenzo Marques dispatch says that the village has swollen into a small city, the majority of the new inhabitants living in tents.

An official Boer telegram asserts that the British have been defeated with considerable loss at Donkersport, in the southern extremity of the Free State or Orange River colony, 10 miles from Norvalspont. It was thought that this district had been cleared of Boers and rebels long ago. The Boers still cling to Laing's Nek, but General Buller's forces are still working far around in that direction.

Lord Roberts has wired Cape Town that prior to Wednesday he liberated 161 officers and 3,500 of the rank and file. The Boers consequently took off only 900.

Kruger's Bodyguard. Lorenzo Marques, June 12.—At Machadorp President Kruger has a bodyguard of 1,000 burghers. Stores are being moved as quickly as possible from that point to Lydenburg. The Portuguese authorities sent a further body of troops to the border.

Much Smoke. New York, June 12.—A fire which started on the fifth floor of The Tribune building damaged property to the extent of \$5,000. The fire started in a room occupied by the summer resort bureau of the New York Journal. The contents of this room were totally destroyed and the fire did some damage to two adjoining rooms occupied by the advertising department of The Journal. The smoke forced the occupants of The Tribune editorial and composing rooms to leave their posts for over an hour.

Express Trains Collide. Des Moines, June 12.—A regular passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern collided about three blocks from the station here with a special passenger train. Engineer Thomas Smith was killed. Both engines were demolished. None of the passengers were seriously hurt beyond a shaking up. Governor Shaw was on the outgoing train bound for Chicago and Philadelphia, and received a cut on the temple and a bruised arm.

Platt's Retirement. New York, June 12.—Senator Platt's friends having announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election in 1903, a rumor gained wide circulation that he would resign his seat before that time. Senator Platt said: "If I live I will serve out my term as senator. But after 1903 I shall retire from public life and from active participation in politics."

By Ill Health. Bastrop, La., June 12.—Alexander Marks, cashier of the Bastrop State bank, committed suicide in the bank by shooting himself through the head. He left a letter stating that his accounts were all right, that he had not been guilty of any criminal act, but had been driven to suicide by ill health.

Movements of Oils. Washington, June 12.—General Elwell S. Oils left here for West Point to attend the closing exercises of the academy. His aides-de-camp, Captain

Slayden and Lieutenant Stanley, accompanied him, together with Colonel Thomas H. Barry, representing the adjutant general's office.

Honors to Miss Gould. Horse Cave, Ky., June 12.—A large crowd was at the train to meet Miss Helen Gould. She was presented with a handsome floral design by school children. For the first time in her life, as she said, she consented to have her picture taken from the platform of a train.

FORCED TO RETREAT. Kumasi Relief Column Roughly Handled by the Ashantis. London, June 12.—Colonel Willcocks, in command of the Ashanti relief expedition, cables from Phrasu under date of June 9 as follows: "Have just received a message from Colonel Carter from Kwisa, reporting that he advanced June 6, effecting a junction with Captain Hall at Bekwai. He found the rebel forces strongly fortified at Dhomposi. The fight continued for a long time and the enemy were dislodged, but on account of the loss of seven European officers wounded and 90 other casualties, he was unable to advance and returned to Kwisa. There is no news from Kumasi. Hall is at Esameja, and Bekwai, which is friendly. Kokofu and Adansi are in a state of rebellion. The Donglassi are probably joining the rebel forces."

Remains Were Lifelike. Norwalk, O., June 12.—Rev. Father Ignatius Ponchell, the first Catholic priest having charge of a parish in this city, who died 40 years ago, was buried in an iron casket in a vault under the altar of St. Mary's church. His remains were disinterred for removal to the cemetery. On opening the casket his face and features were found to be as perfect and lifelike as though he had just died, and the vestments covering him were in like condition.

Requisition to Be Asked. Frankfort, Ky., June 12.—Sheriff Suter held a conference with Commonwealth Attorney Franklin, and afterward said that a requisition for the extradition of W. S. Taylor will be asked, but that he will be too busy to go to Indianapolis with the requisition for several days. Attorney General General Taylor of Indiana, who is here, does not believe Governor Mount will honor the requisition.

Nearing the Capital. Tien Tsin, June 12.—The captain in charge of the British defenses here commandeered special trains for the transport of 213 Russians and two guns and 62 French marines, with stores, and one gun for the British. The international forces were near Lang Fong, 40 miles from Peking, Monday.

Plague Raging. Adelaide, South Australia, June 12.—A total of 23 deaths from the bubonic plague is reported officially from Rockhampton, Queensland. Two fresh cases are reported here, one of which proved fatal.

Wisconsin Democrats. Milwaukee, June 12.—The Democratic state central committee decided on August 22 for holding the state convention in Milwaukee to nominate a state ticket.

Talked to Hollanders. Grand Rapids, Mich., June 12.—Boer Envoy Wolmarans addressed a large and enthusiastic audience here, speaking in Dutch for the benefit of the many Hollanders present. Montague White and Sybrant Wesselius made addresses in English. Mr. Wolmarans reviewed the conditions leading up to the war. In discussing the news of the latest disaster to Lord Roberts, he claimed that he and his fellow envoys had been expecting something of this nature since the evacuation of Pretoria, which was, he said, only a part of the general Boer plan.

Schooner Run Down. New York, June 12.—The Mallory line steamer Colorado, from Brunswick, Ga., off the Delaware capes ran down and sunk the four-masted schooner Charles P. Notman, bound from Norfolk, Va., for Portland, Me., with 2,420 tons of coal. The crew of the Notman were saved. She was owned in Portland, Me., and valued at \$64,000.

Ludlow's Death. Washington, June 12.—General Ludlow, formerly governor of Havana, has made a report to the war department denying the recently published statement indirectly charging Brigade Major Davis with having accepted bribes to influence his official action while acting as sanitary officer of the city of Havana.

Insane Soldiers. Washington, June 12.—Dr. Charles B. Latimer, assistant to the superintendent of the government hospital for the insane here, has been appointed by Surgeon General Sternberg an acting assistant surgeon in the army for the purpose of proceeding to Manila and taking charge of the insane soldiers there.

Fatal Cave-In. Jerome, A. T., June 12.—There was a serious cave-in on the 500-foot level of the United Verde mine, in which John Gray and Jed Torrence lost their lives and Robert Northers was slightly injured. James Mikel, a laborer, may die.

# HELP

Asked for by Admiral Kempf. Bad Situation in the Chinese Empire Growing Worse. Rosy View Taken by a Federal Officer Who Disclaims Belief That Foreign Complications Will Not Grow Out of the Strained Relations Existing Between the Powers.

Washington, June 12.—The navy department received a cablegram from Admiral Kempf, in command of the Chinese squadron, urgently requesting a battalion of marines from Manila to assist in opening communications with Peking and for the protection of Americans, he adding that his present force is inadequate and that the situation is serious. Admiral Remy at Manila was immediately notified by Secretary Long to dispatch with all haste 100 marines to Admiral Kempf.

Imprisoned Emperor's Appeal. Shanghai, June 12.—Weng Tung Ho, Emperor Kwang Hsu's tutor and confidant, who was dismissed by the dowager empress after the coup in 1898, sends with the special sanction of the emperor and his party, including three viceroys, a message to the people of the west. The emperor proposes that the foreign powers shall remove his imperial person from the palace in which his majesty is confined a prisoner, shall declare Empress Kisi Tsi and her present ministers to be usurpers, and shall bring the emperor to Nanking, Wu Chang or Shanghai, or whichever the foreign powers deem to be the most suitable situation for the new capital of the Chinese empire, under the new conditions. It is proposed by his majesty and his advisers that the foreign powers should declare a joint protectorate and undertake the task of governing the country through his majesty. A peaceful acceptance of such a regime is assured by the emperor.

Will Blow Over. Washington, June 12.—The Chinese crisis continues to be an absorbing topic at the foreign embassies and legations in Washington, but the prevailing sentiment is that it will be confined to mob outbreaks and will not eventuate a territorial dismemberment involving the various powers. It is pointed out that up to this time the foreign powers have stated most positively that their sole purpose was to restore order and protect their citizens and property. That serious international entanglements are not expected soon is indicated to some extent by the departure from this city of the interested foreign representatives.

Transferred to Peking. Washington, June 12.—Unofficial word comes from London that Mr. Reginald Tower, secretary of the British embassy here, will shortly become first secretary of the British legation at Peking, which is just now one of the most important centers of international activity. Mr. Tower was prominently identified with American affairs last year, while Lord Pauncefote was at The Hague, and as British charge d'affaires concluded the Alaskan boundary modus vivendi and signed no less than five treaties between the United States and Great Britain touching the West Indian islands.

Germany's Attitude. Berlin, June 12.—A high official of the foreign office issued the following statement respecting Germany's attitude in the far east: "Germany adheres to her idea of joint action by the powers of China. Thus far the powers have been acting together harmoniously and there is no indication that any power means to take a separate advantage. The German foreign office has received no official proof nor any evidence tending to show that the empress dowager is making common cause with the Boxers."

Situation Not Improved. London, June 12.—All the telegrams from China indicate that the situation has not in the least improved. On the contrary, the disorder has spread from the neighborhood of Peking to the capital itself, which is growing turbulent in anti-foreign demonstrations, in addition to the burning of the Peking club, the secretary of the Belgian legation has been roughly handled in the streets. Hostile crowds continue to demonstrate against the legations.



Two thousand international troops are approaching the city. Fleeing to Shanghai. Shanghai, June 12.—All the naval forces, except the Russians, are acting under the orders of the British admiral. It is reported that the head of a foreigner has been seen exposed on a pole northwest of Tien Tsin. The Chinese are fleeing from Peking and Tien Tsin to Shanghai. There are ominous indications of outbreaks in the Yangtze district. All classes of natives in the north displayed intense hostility toward foreigners, and the Chinese soldiers point their guns at foreigners as they pass.

For the Convention. Philadelphia, June 12.—The subcommittee of the Republican national committee held its first meeting and started the ball rolling. Those present were: Joseph M. Manley of Maine, chairman; Henry C. Farnes of Wisconsin, Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, Senator Kean of New Jersey and Colonel Charles Dick of Ohio. Matters of only a routine nature were discussed.

Prisoners Revolt. San Juan, Porto Rico, June 12.—Five hundred inmates of the penitentiary here mutinied, refusing to take breakfast or to work. They asserted that the food was not fit to eat, and the leader struck the warden in the face. The penitentiary is guarded by a detachment of 20 members of the Porto Rico regiment, and the jail authorities, fearing that the convicts had planned a concerted movement to break jail, called in the guard. Thereupon the prisoners attempted to rush the troops, who fired three volleys at the wall or in the air. Three of the inmates were injured by splinters, though not seriously. This action quelled the disturbance.

After the Railways. Chicago, June 12.—Violations of the "long and short haul" clause and other sections of the interstate commerce act are charged against the Chicago and Northwestern railway and the Pennsylvania companies in a bill filed in the United States circuit court by United States District Attorney Bethel, on behalf of the interstate commerce commission. An injunction is asked restraining the defendants from continuing these violations of the law, and the bill closes with a petition that the railroad companies be compelled to pay \$500 per day for further violations after a date named by the court.

New Incorporations. Columbus, O., June 12.—Summit Telephone Construction company, Akron, \$5,000; Camden Telephone company, Camden, \$10,000.

SNAP SHOTS. Current News Nuggets Gathered From Far and Near.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were warmly received at Grand Rapids, Mich. Fire at New York destroyed Ketcham & Company's grain elevators. Loss, \$260,000.

Thirteen persons were injured when a trolley struck a picnic wagon in the outskirts of Chicago.

Watchman James Delaney fought a fatal duel with a burglar at Chicago, the robber being the victim.

Chicago's population, based upon incomplete returns of census enumerators, is estimated at 2,046,900.

General Otis was received by President McKinley and thanked for his "signal services to the country."

Miss Mabel Williams, 23, of Philadelphia, committed suicide in Whirlpool rapids, Niagara Falls. Cause unknown.

A fight on board the Italian bark Pieta in Pensacola (Fla.) harbor resulted in the death of two seamen and the injury of Captain Masella.

## NEW

Method Adopted by the Company. Without Police Guard the Street Cars Were Run And the Experiment Has Worked Very Satisfactorily.

The Proclamation of the Mayor Forbidding Use of Explosives or Firearms Has Helped to Quiet Matters Down.

St. Louis, June 12.—The experiment of sending out cars over some of the lines of the transit company without police guards worked so satisfactorily yesterday that the plan was carried out today on several additional divisions. The Mayor's proclamation has quieted down the situation, and the injunction forbidding the use of explosives or firearms and warning those having no business on the streets to keep off them is having a good effect. Both strikers and authorities are preparing statements and making up lists of witnesses to be heard at the coroner's inquiry which will settle the responsibility for the fatalities in the riot of last Sunday. During the past two days the sheriff's posse has gained a number of new members. Ransom post G. A. R., whose members comprise some of the city's best citizens is organizing a company to be sworn into the posse.

## SUNDAY'S RIOT

Is the All Absorbing Topic of Conversation in the City.

St. Louis, June 12.—The bloody riot of Sunday night is still the all-absorbing topic, especially among the police force and the officers and men of the sheriff's posse. They discussed it in all its bearings, the unanimous opinion being expressed that the posse men had done their full duty and no more. The strikers and their sympathizers naturally viewed the occurrence in a light diametrically opposite to that of the sheriff's posse, the officials of the former making the claim that the men were shot down in cold blood.

Mayor Ziegenhals issued a proclamation directing the people to refrain from gathering in numbers on the public streets, requesting the women and children to remain indoors as much as possible until the situation is relieved, and warning all persons against the discharge of firearms and explosives of all kinds.

After the Posse Men. St. Louis, June 12.—At a mass meeting of strikers and sympathizers at the West End coliseum the action of posse men in shooting the strikers in Sunday night's riot was denounced. A committee of 10 was appointed to prosecute the men who did the shooting.



## SOUTHAFRICA'S FUTURE

A Discussion on the Treatment of the Boers.

## CANADIAN VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT

What Some Newspapers, Representing Both Political Parties, Deem the Best Course for England to Follow—Toronto Globe Advocates the Creation of a Federation Resembling That of Canada.

It is unlikely that any British statesman will refuse to consider seriously the opinions expressed in the great self governing colonies concerning the policy that ought to be pursued toward the conquered republics in South Africa, says the New York Sun. The colonists have taken part in the work of subjugation, and they have a moral right to demand that such measures shall be adopted by the imperial government as shall conciliate the vanquished and not leave them in a permanent state of dissatisfaction which may require a second exhibition of colonial military force. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but all the pay for which the colonists ask is that they may be consulted as to the treatment of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Some ideas on the subject have been already put forth in Canadian newspapers representing both political parties. They will be found conspicuous for good sense and the spirit of equity. We read, for example, in the Montreal Daily Star, which is a Conservative organ: "The date upon which the Boers will get the ballot again and be permitted to choose their own government will depend entirely upon themselves. So soon as they show signs of recognizing the inevitable they will begin to win recognition at the polls." Of course effective precautions against the outbreak of another war when perhaps the other country might be embroiled with foreign powers are pronounced indispensable. These being secured, however, "it will be the British policy to win Boer confidence by as kindly treatment as may be possible."

The Star recognizes that "no domestic system can prevent the Dutch population on both sides of the Orange river from exerting a great influence on legislation. The experience of Cape Colony shows how easily it may become dominant. In any case, it must certainly play a great role in the future of the district." And again: "The Dutch are on the soil, and it will require a vast deal of English immigration to bring the English population within competitive distance of the Dutch in the rural districts."

We turn to a Liberal organ, The Globe of Toronto, which on two occasions—namely, on May 31 and on June 1—has discussed the future of South Africa. Under the former date this journal pointed out that "the real glory of Britain lies not in her military ships and in her heroic battalions, but in the comfort and freedom of the masses of her people." It went on to say that "it cannot be but well for the world that these blessings should henceforth be the inalienable right of every citizen that lives today and every child that may be born henceforth on the soil of South Africa." There is a wise generosity in the counsel which The Globe addressed to the imperial government: "Now let the mission of the British people be to bind up the wounds this war has made, to heal the broken hearted and to prove to South Africa, as the British empire has proved over and over again in every quarter of the world, that freedom for every citizen, respect for every man's race and creed, equal civil and political rights, are the inevitable and absolute guarantees of the British flag."

Returning to the topic on June 1, The Globe invited its readers to observe that the problem of the future of South Africa is simplified by the fact that, throughout the whole of that region, there is now but one military power, and that means can be taken to prevent the formation of another. "Thus dissection is shown of much of its danger, and for that reason if for no other, there will probably be a disposition to deal leniently with the Cape Colonists who have rendered themselves amenable to punishment, as well as with the inhabitants of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State." The Globe is not billed to the probability that some demands for greater severity will be made by those who have remained loyal to Great Britain and in some cases suffered for their loyalty, especially in Natal. But it insists that British statesmen should "look far ahead and far afield, and not be influenced by feelings of resentment even against those whom they may regard as deserving of punishment."

According to The Globe, the ultimate object of British policy should be the creation of a federation in South Africa resembling that of the Dominion of Canada or of the Australian commonwealth. There should be an exhibition of forbearance as well as strength. "Strength combined with forbearance will give the various communities of South Africa splendid opportunities for advancement in civilization, for social reform and for improving the general condition of their population." The Globe concludes with an expression of the hope that "the fruits of this war in South Africa, now happily almost closed, may be peace and security; that some of us may live to see there a confederation as free, as united and as prosperous as our own, and that, by wise and liberal dealing, the race problem may be there as happily solved as it has been in the country wherein a French-Canadian has risen to the highest position in the gift of the people."

## After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

## Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

## Glasgow in a Bad Way.

Glasgow is certainly in a bad way, says the London Daily News. No fewer than five deaths occurred at the week end, through persons going to bed helplessly drunk and being found dead next morning. The certificate of efficiency regarding the police force has been withheld owing to there being only two superintendents, and drunkenness being prevalent in the force. This means a loss of £50,000 government grant.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, quins, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25 and 50 cts. For sale by all druggists.

## Many Mormons in India.

Later Day Saints say that outside of Utah and its immediate environment India has more Mormons than any other state, notwithstanding other commonwealths are larger, and have been proselytized longer. They have the figures to show that the hoosier state is a productive field for the followers of Joseph Smith and that the state leads all its sisters in membership. The district and mission reports for the year 1899 show that Mormonism is growing rapidly in Indiana.

## HOW TO PAY OFF CHURCH DEBTS.

A favorite plan now-a-days is the letter chain system in which the writer requests that the receiver send him a label from a package of Cleveland Cocoa. The receiver therefore obtains full value for money expended, and it costs him nothing but the trouble expended. This is much easier than to solicit subscriptions where no return is given for the contribution. The labels collected are turned in and cashed by the manufacturers who thus introduces his goods to the consumer and saves the expenses of advertising. Those interested might write the Cleveland Chocolate and Cocoa Company of Cleveland, Ohio. They will explain full particulars. It is astonishing how easily five or ten thousand labels can be collected.

## The Black Cat Fad.

The latest idea in the way of a porte-bonheur is to carry a tiny puss of wondrous goldsmith's work swinging as a pendant from the end of your lorgnette chain. The cat is made of black enamel upon metal. Its eyes have a metallic green gleam. Are they not tiny cat's-eyes? The sapient puss wears a collar of brilliants set close about her neck. This it seems, is the very "latest."

## A Monster Devil Fish.

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this remedy is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25c at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, corner of Main and North Sts.

## Tax the White People.

The Chickasaw nation requires all white people living within its borders to pay a tax of \$1 a year for the privilege of staying and helping to reclaim the aforesaid Chickasaw nation. In addition to this, for every cow and calf, each steer or other bovine the farmer must yield 25 cents each year. And the merchant must pay 1 per cent of the value of his goods as a tax to the Chickasaw nation.—Dallas News.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running ear, or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## Around the World.

The time required for a journey round the earth by a man walking day and night, without resting, would be 425 days; an express train, 40 days; sound, at a medium temperature, 32½ hours; a cannon ball, 21½ hours; light, a little over one-tenth of a second, and electricity passing over a copper wire a little under one-tenth of a second.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. W. Beckham

## RISING BRITISH STATESMAN.

Undersecretary for War. Looked Upon as the Coming Man in England.

BY HOWARD SPENCE SINCLAIR.

Mr. George Wyndham, the British statesman who has risen, like a new Hofer, out of the parliamentary crisis, is hailed by many political prophets as the coming man among the Conservatives.

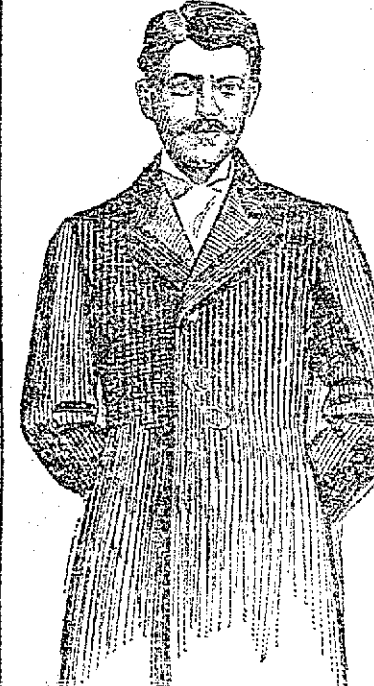
When the present session opened, Mr. Wyndham faced a task which, next to that set before Mr. Chamberlain, was the most thankless and unpleasant that could be imagined. Mr. Chamberlain, who is held responsible for the war, was called upon to defend the course to which he had committed the empire. It was Mr. Wyndham's duty to explain why the war had not been successfully conducted.

As undersecretary for war Mr. Wyndham is the spokesman in the house of commons for the war office, just as his chief, Lord Lansdowne, speaks for the war office in the house of lords.

While Mr. Chamberlain's effort was received with varying comment there was no doubt at all as to the success of Mr. Wyndham's reply. It was a most remarkable speech. It explained the reverses of the British generals in a most plausible way, promised better things for the future and included a patriotic appeal which shook commons to the core. For the moment party differences have been silenced and a big majority called to the support of the government.

For this and other reasons Mr. Wyndham is interesting. He is young. He has the versatility of great genius. He has not only won honors as a statesman, but as a soldier and as a litterateur. His career has begun most brilliantly.

Mr. Wyndham is the only son of the Hon. Percy Wyndham and grandson



MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM.

of Lord Leconfield, whose wife is a sister of Lord Rosebery. As a youth he passed from Eton to Sandhurst and thence into the Coldstream guards, with which regiment he took part in the Sudan campaign against the dervishes, receiving both the English medal and the Khedivial star for his services.

He left the army to become private secretary to his close friend, Arthur Balfour, when the latter was in charge of the Irish department, and attracted public attention by the controversial letters which he published in the various papers in defense of his chief and of the latter's policy.

He soon made a mark for himself at Westminster and ere long was appointed to the financial secretariat of the war department. The period that the Conservatives were out of office—namely, from 1892 to 1895—he devoted to travel in South Africa, and after thoroughly mastering the problem connected with that part of the world attached himself to the fortunes of Cecil Rhodes, acting as the semi-official representative of the latter in the house of commons.

He likewise championed the cause of the Colossus on the South African parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the Jameson raid and the affairs of the Chartered company. It was while thus representing Mr. Rhodes that he founded The Outlook, one of the brightest of the London weekly papers, which is popularly supposed to be maintained at the expense of Mr. Rhodes, while its policy is directed and controlled by Mr. Wyndham.

A year ago, when Lord Curzon was promoted from the rank of undersecretary of foreign affairs to the vicereignty of India and Mr. St. John Brodrick was selected to take his place as assistant to Lord Salisbury, George Wyndham was appointed to the undersecretaryship of state for war, until then occupied by Mr. Woodley.

Mr. Wyndham has distinguished himself in literature by his so-called Tudor translation of "Ptolemy" and by his edition of Shakespeare's poems. Married to the widowed Countess Grosvenor, he is today the stepfather of the young Duke of Westminster, who, as the greatest ground landlord in the United Kingdom, commands an immense amount of territorial influence—an influence which naturally, in view of his youth, is calculated still further to increase the importance of his close friend, mentor and stepfather, George Wyndham.

## HER CALLING UNIQUE.

Chicago Woman Who Has Won Success as a Landscape Gardener.

The newly appointed landscape gardener of Lincoln park, Chicago, is a woman. She is Mrs. A. E. McCrea. For a number of years she has been engaged in this field of work, which is a somewhat unusual one for women. But Mrs. McCrea has been singularly successful and is widely known throughout the west as an artist in the work of assisting nature and arranging beautiful natural effects.

Her husband, the late J. P. McCrea, achieved fame as an artistic landscape gardener, and during his life she inherited his calling.



MRS. A. E. MCCREA.

variably assisted him in perfecting his designs. Upon his death it came very natural to her to take up his work. She is a distinctive lady of exquisite taste, refinement and education and is energetic and persevering.

The grounds surrounding many of Michigan's public institutions were improved and beautified by Mrs. McCrea. The parks of Milwaukee, St. Paul and Detroit were transformed from plain sodded strips into stretches of flowering, tree and shrub covered woodlands. Many of the most beautiful private gardens of Chicago have been arranged by her, and all show an originality in groupings and selections which takes her work out of the stereotyped lines in which landscape gardening has a tendency to fall. Mrs. McCrea has an advantage over the majority of landscape gardeners in the fact that she has traveled extensively and has become familiar with all the leading parks of the country. In addition she is possessed of a thorough knowledge of trees and shrubs and their habits.

## GOEBEL'S SUCCESSOR.

Man Whom Kentucky Democrats Would Sent as Governor.

Mr. J. C. W. Beckham, who was the candidate for lieutenant governor of Kentucky on the Goebel ticket and who is now being supported by the Kentucky Democrats in their contest for the governorship, is probably the youngest aspirant for gubernatorial honors the Blue Grass State has ever seen. He is only 30 years old and is particularly boyish in appearance, being slight of physique and having a smooth face.

Mr. Beckham is a member of one of the oldest families in Kentucky. His father was William N. Beckham and his mother Julia T. Wickliffe, daughter of Governor Charles A. Wickliffe, former chief executive of the state. His earliest education was received in a private school at Bardonia. In the legislative session of 1881 and 1882 he acted as a page in the house of representatives. In January, 1884, he entered Central Union college of Richmond, graduating in 1886.

Immediately after leaving college Mr. Beckham began the study of law



J. C. W. BECKHAM.

and while pursuing his work in this direction acted as principal of the Bardonia High school for three years. In 1892 he began the practice of law on his own account in Bardonia. On the day he became of age he was forthwith nominated for the Kentucky house of representatives and was elected. He declined to be a candidate at the next term, but the representative who succeeded him having dropped out Mr. Beckham accepted the position and served the unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1897 and made speaker of the house in 1898.

In 1899 he was nominated for lieutenant governor on the same ticket with William Goebel at the Louisville convention. Few men in Kentucky have had so brilliant a career within so short a time, and his followers have felt that he would be a credit to the state in the chair of chief executive.

## DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

"I have been thinking of writing to you for some time," writes Mrs. W. D. Benson, of Maxton, Robeson Co., N. C. "to let you know what a wonderful thing Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery did for my little boy. He was taken with indigestion when he was a year and a half old, and he was under the doctor's treatment for five long years. We spent all we made for doctor's bills, and it did no good. He could not eat anything but a little milk and cracker, and sometimes even this would make him sick, and he got very weak; could not sit up all day, and I gave up all hope of his ever getting any better. Looking over one of your books I noticed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery recommended for indigestion. We bought some and gave to our boy. Two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured him. He is well as can be, and can eat anything that he wants and it does not hurt him. He has not been sick a day since, and it has been three years since he took your medicine. I will say that God will always bless you and your medicine."

## FOR DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, BLOOD, NERVES AND LUNGS.

To Niagara Falls.

One of the most enjoyable and popular excursions of the season will be via the C. E. & D. Ry. to Niagara Falls on August 9th. Same rates as were in effect last year. Details can be had from any C. E. & D. agent.

## QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA.

Miss Maud Dickens, Parsons, Kansas, writes: "I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Honey and Tar and it has never failed to give immediate relief." H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

## Journeys Around the Earth.

The time required for a journey around the earth by a man walking day and night, without resting, would be 425 days; an express train, forty days; sound, at a medium temperature, thirty-two and one-half hours; a cannon ball, twenty-one and three-fourths hours; light, a little over one-tenth of a second, and electricity passing over a copper wire, a little under one-tenth of a second.

## A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles, and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction. We feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks. Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists.

## A Dwarf Queen.

Probably the smallest monarch in the world reigns over the Hindu vassal state of Bhopaul, and governs a people of more than a million souls. This dwarf is a woman, Dhillan-Begum by name, but although she is about fifty years old, she does not appear larger than a child of ten. Her diminutive size does not prevent her, however, from holding the reins of government with a firm hand, and in her realm quiet and order are supreme.

## CHEAP INSURANCE.

Many a man has been insured against Bright's disease, diabetes, or other dangerous ailment by a fifty cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. Take no other. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

## His Teeth Were Dumb.

Doctor—Did your teeth chatter when you had the chills? Patient—No; they were on the table.—Boston Journal.

## HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. C. FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.  
B. C. SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.  
C. C. EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.  
D. C. WOUNDS, Bots, Grabs.  
E. C. COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.  
F. C. COLIC, Biliary, Diarrhea.  
G. C. PREVENTS MISCARriage.  
H. C. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.  
I. C. MANGE, Skin Diseases.  
J. C. BAD CONDITION, Starvation, Cuts.  
At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price.  
Solely Proprietors: M. J. C. Co., 111 West 12th St., New York.

## NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 22, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.  
Sufferers with nervous debility, for 50 cents by druggist, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.  
200 West 12th St., New York.

## Queen Victoria's Three Crowns.

Queen Victoria has three crowns, none of which is used except on extraordinary occasions. The crown which she wore in the last grand reception weighs eight ounces. It is of pure gold and set with 2,673 diamonds and with 523 rubies. The other two crowns are simple bands of gold, each set with gorgeous jewels. It is one of those latter crowns which is worn when the queen opens parliament. When she appears in the house of lords the large crown is taken from its place among the crown jewels in the tower of London and borne on a velvet cushion ahead of the queen.

America's finest distillation of Pure Rye Whiskey, is Mt. Vernon. For sale at the California Wine Co. 71-1f

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 9423. Page ....  
Ex. Dec. 12. August G. Lutz, as treasurer of Allen county, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs. Nicholas Nicholas, Defendant. Common Pleas.  
By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1900,

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the City of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Section thirty-three, hundred and sixty (33) in the addition to the City of Lima, Ohio.

The same being situated on east Wayne street, second lot east of Shawnee, on south side of Wayne.

Appraised at \$500.

Terms of sale: Cash.

E. A. BOGART, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio.

J. C. Aldenour, plaintiff's attorney.

May 25-monday-11

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 9253. Page ....  
Ex. Dec. V. Rosa Kerr, Plaintiff, vs. John Hastings, et al., Defendants. Common Pleas.  
By virtue of a writ of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1900,

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the City of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

The west one-half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section thirty-three (33), township four (4) south of range eight (8) east, containing twenty (20) acres of land more or less.

Appraised at \$500.

Terms of sale: Cash.

E. A. BOGART, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio.

James D. Armstrong, plaintiff's attorney.

May 25-monday-11

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 9253. Page 347.  
Ex. Dec. 12. Thomas Fitzgerald, Plaintiff, vs. Andrew E. Baker, et al. Defendant. Common Pleas.  
By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, THE 30th DAY OF JUNE,

A. D. 1900, between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the City of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

The undivided one-fourth interest in and to the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-two (22), township number three (3) south of range eight (8) east, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, subject to all legal liens and the right of way of the Erie R. Co., Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

Appraised at \$500.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

E. A. BOGART, Sheriff, Allen county, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, May 25, 1900.

Gaudin & Farmer, Attys for State of Co. of Allen.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 9010. Page ....  
Ex. Dec. 12. August G. Lutz, as treasurer of Allen county, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph T. Torrence, Defendant. Common Pleas.  
By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Allen county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1900,

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate in the City of Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Being a parcel of land one hundred and sixty-four (164) feet and nine (9) inches in length and one hundred feet wide, out of the southeast corner of section number two hundred and thirty-three (233) in the addition to the City of Lima, Ohio, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of said section 233 and adding to said City of Lima, Ohio, three (3) acres north on the west line of said lot one hundred (100) feet; thence east one hundred and sixty-four (164) feet and nine (9) inches to the right-of-way of the Chicago & Atlantic railway; thence west along the way of the right-of-way to the place of beginning, being now platted as lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320,



## IN A JIFFY.

Headache's gone before you know it if you use

**Dr. James' Headache Powders.**  
No stupefying drugs to deaden the nerves—nothing at all that could possibly harm the weakest constitution.

"Dr. James' Headache Powders brought me instant relief after a dozen other remedies had utterly failed."  
Rev. N. J. LAMONT,  
Knox, Ala., Wis.

At Your Druggists,  
4 Doses 10 Cents.

Cure Where Others Fail.

## When Lotteries Were Legal.

Lotteries were not tabooed in New England in 1800. The first issue for the year of the Massachusetts Mercury, published in Boston, had an "ad" informing the public that "The Dartmouth College will positively commence drawing next Friday. Tickets and quarters may be had of E. Larkin, 47 Cornhill, who will pay prizes on demand."—Buffalo Commercial.

## A Wealth of Beauty.

Is often hidden by unsightly pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc. Bucklan's Arnica Salve will glorify the face by curing all skin eruptions, also cuts, bruises, burns, boils, fells, ulcers, and worst forms of piles. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

## The Lightest.

Somebody, very learned, once took the trouble of weighing the brains of a number of animals, and found that the brain of a tame rabbit weighed less for its size than the brain of any other known creature—much less than that of a wild rabbit.

## Would Not Suffer So Again for Fifty Times Its Price.

I woke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter. For I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Livermore, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

## Highest Inhabited Spot.

The highest spot inhabited by human beings on this globe is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Tibet, where twenty-one monks live at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

## Dublin an Unhealthy City.

Dublin has the unhappy pre-eminence of being at present the most unhealthy city in the United Kingdom.

## A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, La., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after meals induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size, fifty cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, cor. Main and North Sts.

## Water Hard to Heat.

Water is the hardest of all substances to heat, with the single exception of hydrogen gas. The easiest two are mercury and lead, which stand in this respect on nearly the same footing.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.  
10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

## FOR REPUBLICAN HOSTS

Philadelphia's Plans For the Great National Convention.

A LARGE CROWD IS EXPECTED.

The Proceedings Will Last Perhaps Three Days—Excellent Facilities of the Convention Hall—Great Parade of Marching Clubs to Be Held. Fine Arrangements For Reporting.

Preparations for the Republican national convention, which will soon assemble at Philadelphia, are nearly complete. It will be a great Republican love feast, but it is now seen that, although its business could be transacted in one day, if that were thought necessary, or in two at the most, the managers have agreed that it shall last three days, says the New York Post. No provisions are made for holding night sessions, which will prevent hurrying through the convention work, while at the same time the town is alive with plans for the political entertainment of delegates and guests outside the convention hall. On Monday evening, June 18, there will be a great parade of marching clubs from every part of the country. Word has been received in Philadelphia that the Cook County Republican club of Chicago alone will bring 500 men, coming in its own special train, with a band of 50 pieces.

Philadelphia seems likely to prove a good convention city. The great building erected for the National Export exposition on the west bank of the Schuylkill has been made into a convention hall, and it is the testimony of those who have attended conventions for 20 years that better facilities were never provided, although there have been larger halls. The architect of the interior seems to have been a politician as well as a draftsman. He has brought the platform surprisingly near the center of the hall, so as to give an enormous range of "stage seats," as the chairs on the ascent to the back of the presiding officer are customarily called. "Stage seats" are a peculiar and much coveted honor. These will differ from others in the hall in the sharpness of the ascent which the floor beneath them makes from the pit where the delegates and alternates sit, so that the occupants of this part of the house will get a view of the spectacular features of the gathering quite unsurpassed. They will not be able to hear so well; they will be looking at the back of the orator's head, getting what may be termed "an unfamiliar view" of our great statesman.

It is inevitable that this hall should be hot. In spite of the openings for ventilation over the greater part of the space nothing but the roof lies between the assembly and the rays of the sun, which, with 15,000 closely packed human beings, each possessed of a temperature of 98.6 degrees, ought to insure a startling elevation of the mercury thereabout. The chairs are not models of comfort either. They are the simplest thing that could be made and, fortunately, unvarnished, for it goes without saying that in the cost of any article of which so many had to be purchased the difference of only a few cents would count greatly in the total. As it is, about \$22,000 will have been expended in putting the hall into readiness for the convention. Whether this sum will come out of the \$100,000 offered by the city of Philadelphia or be in addition to it seems not yet to be decided. The city has raised the round sum and will do the best it can toward paying the other expenses, but may not be able to pass over the check without some few bills for the national committee to settle.

While it seemed like an act of extreme liberality to offer this amount of money for the privilege of holding a political ratification meeting in Philadelphia, it now appears to have been a very shrewd piece of business. Every man who gave \$25 gets a ticket for each session of the convention. In a hall no larger than this, in a great city on the Atlantic seaboard which is in the center of an enormous population, quite different from that about Minneapolis or St. Louis, the rivalry to get into the convention will be intense, and the price of seats, it is predicted, may go up to nearly the \$25 mark. Ten thousand people in Philadelphia alone, it is estimated, have made up their minds to attend the convention. The thousands upon thousands who will come as marching clubs and other political organizations would be unwilling to go home without attending at least the sessions of one day. Of course there will be many tickets to give away, for each national committeeman is entitled to 25 and each delegate to two, in addition to his own, but most of these will be taken by persons who come to Philadelphia on invitation to accept and occupy them. The great army of people who arrive in Philadelphia unprovided will have to look to the curbstones vendors, and their supplies will be drawn from somewhat limited sources. Besides having tickets at their disposal of a commercial value not much below the \$100,000 which Philadelphia offered, this city will reap a rich harvest from the entertainment of so many people and the advertisement which the presence of strangers from all parts of the country always gives to the institutions of a town.

The convention hall in Philadelphia is well supplied with cafes, so that the crowds need not return to the heart of the city for a midday meal. Barber shops and newsstands have already been established on the grounds, which, with an army of vendors of eatables and drinkables, will make the day tolerable from the middle of the forenoon until 6 o'clock. It appears not yet to have been decided at what time the sessions will begin after the opening day. Then it will be 12 o'clock, and for a very short session. It has been customary at other conventions to begin on the succeeding days at about half past 10 o'clock, but there is some suspicion in Philadelphia that 12 o'clock may be the hour every day. The great objection to that hour is that it does not leave enough of the proceedings of the day to the afternoon newspapers, except in the west, which profits by the difference in time. Inasmuch as more than half of the readers of the country get their information from afternoon newspapers, which contain the news of today and not of yesterday, it would be only proper that more businesslike hours for opening the sessions of this great convention should be taken advantage of. The interests of the reading public outside are hardly secondary to those of the great body of spectators within.

The facilities for reporting this convention and telegraphing its proceedings have never been exceeded. Five hundred seats at tables for reporters have been provided, and tunnels, through which messenger boys can pass out of the hall, underneath the spectators' seats, to the telegraph room, have been ingeniously constructed. There will be no obstruction between the reporters' tables and the wires, and both telegraph companies announce their equipment for handling business the most ample ever offered.

## FOR WORTHY UNEMPLOYED.

New Scheme For Solving the Tramp Problem.

A movement is on foot to solve the tramp problem of the United States, says the New York Journal. Ex-Senator R. A. Dague of Los Angeles has drafted a bill known as the " tramp bill," which will be introduced at the next sessions of the legislatures of every state in the Union. The bill has been introduced by Edward Bellamy, Bishop Montgomery, ex-Chief Justice Cole, David Starr Jordan, ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, Mary Ellen Lease, Charles Edwin Markham, Senator George G. Perkins, ex-Governor Larnabee of Iowa, ex-Governor Markham of California, ex-Governor Sheldon of Arizona, the San Francisco Examiner, the Los Angeles Times and scores of others, including members of congress, judges of courts, prominent clergymen, teachers, workmen and others.

The bill says in part: "Any adult person, upon showing to the satisfaction of the workmaster of any employment district or of the board of supervisors or of the superintendent of the county farms that he is without means of support and in immediate need of the necessities of life, shall be employed by such officers according to their authority to labor on the county farm or on public highways in such county or city and county under the direction of the superintendent of said farm or of the workmaster of said district as herein provided, for which service he shall receive his lodging and three meals per day and be paid at the end of each week not less than 35 cents per day of eight hours' labor for each day's service, but the board of supervisors may at their discretion authorize and provide for the payment to said unemployed of a greater wage than 35 cents per day in their respective counties if in their wisdom justice to the unemployed and to the county which they represent justify such increase, the same to be paid out of any moneys or funds available for the payment of work done upon the highways or upon the county farm or other public works and in the same manner that other services upon such highways, county farm or public works are by law authorized to be paid."

"The said unemployed shall be designated as the honorable unemployed and shall be at liberty at any time to terminate said engagement to labor as hereinafter provided by giving the workmaster or superintendent of the county farm one day's notice of such intention."

## Wants Her Best and Fastest.

Great Britain has sent a rush order to America for 50 locomotives, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Perhaps the Britons intend to run excursion trains to Pretoria on the Fourth of July.

## Questions of the Census Man.

The census man is going round, And questions he is asking, So many that his victims think Their patience he is taxing. Each person's name he writes down, But that is just the starting; A score of answers they must give Ere from them he is departing.

Each has to tell relationship That he or she is bearing, Into the household's legal head, Though rule the wife is sharing, And though the persons interviewed Be white or shade much duller, Or even black as ace of spades, They have to tell their color.

The question as to sex is put; Then comes one more provoking, For every girl must tell her age, And there must be no joking. No use to beat about the bush, The census man is pressing, And from some "shy young things" is forced Confession that's distressing.

The married folks must make it known How long they've been united, And those divorced are made to tell Of wreck of love they plighted. The children—bless their little hearts—Look on with faces solemn, For they don't understand just why They're put down in the column.

The place of birth must then be told, In this or foreign nation, An alien or a citizen, And then comes occupation. The answer as to how long gained The census man will enter, Then ask the family head if he Is owner or a renter.

The end is reached, and then departe The bland enumerators, And some are sad because they meet This smooth interrogator. They had to let some secrets out, But there's no consolation—Ten years must come and go before The next enumeration.

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**Queer Point of Law.**  
A curious will case has been brought before the courts in north Germany. A gentleman died, leaving 20,000 crowns to his cook and the same sum to his man servant, on the condition that if either married the money should revert to the other. The legatees married each other, and a nephew of the deceased is endeavoring to prove that the marriage invalidates the conditions of the will.—Stray Stories.

**CASTORIA.**  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

**Why Redwood Is Costly.**  
The wood of the redwood tree never decays, it is said, and fallen trunks which have been overgrown by old forests are as solid as the day they fell.

**Shakespeare's Name.**  
The name of Shakespeare can be spelled 4,000 different ways. The poet himself spelled it 22 ways.

## Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as by the use of the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. It is the price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package, sold by all grocers.

## Tons of Leadon Death.

Forty million rounds of small arms ammunition, 11,000 rounds of shrapnel, lyddite and common shell, 851 boxes of fuses and forty boxes of pistol ammunition were recently dispatched to the seat of war. This is one of the largest consignments of ammunition ever sent from Great Britain.

Cycling has its ups and downs. After the downs, use Banner Salve if you're cut or bruised. It heals the hurt quickly. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

## All Things are Made of Pewter.

Quaint old pewter is the fashionable metal just now. Bonbonniers, trays, mugs, plates and small figures are made of it, all of old, bewitching designs, and, what is best, their prices are within the means of the humblest purchaser.

**CASTORIA.**  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

## The Best Fed Soldiers.

The British soldier is the best-fed individual of his class in Europe. He receives for his daily rations 16 oz. of bread, 12 oz. of meat, 20 oz. of rice, 8 oz. of dried vegetables, 16 oz. of potatoes, and once a week he receives 2 oz. of salt, 4 oz. of coffee and 9 oz. of sugar.

## Republican National Convention Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 19th at Philadelphia, Pa., will assemble delegates from all sections of the United States to nominate a candidate for President. Excursion tickets will be sold June 14th to 15th inclusive, via Pennsylvania Lines to Philadelphia; valid returning, June 26th.

## Bled Their Horses.

A curious superstition was formerly prevalent regarding St. Stephen's day (December 26) that horses should then after being first galloped, be copiously bled to insure them against disease in the following year.

FATAL mistakes are made by those who do not heed the earliest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble that often end in Bright's disease or diabetes. When Foley's Kidney Cure makes the kidneys well, how foolish it is to DELAY. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North Sts.

**Football Forbidden by Scottish Law.**  
The curious may dig from the statute book some strange relics of the middle ages. Sir Thomas Thornton, the town clerk of Dundee, speaking the other day at the football club bazaar, reminded his audience that football is so this day forbidden by Scottish law, and that there is still unrepented an act of parliament dating from the reign of James I (of Scotland) enacting that "no man shall play football hereafter, under a penalty of 60s."

## SUMMER OUTINGS.

Where to Go and How to Get There.

The Seashore, Mountain and Lake Resorts constitute the most attractive pleasure grounds for the summer idler. They are within easy reach via Pennsylvania Lines, and agents of that railway system will furnish full information about rates, train service and through car comforts to any of the summer havens. They will assist in arranging details for vacation trips and give valuable information free of charge. Apply to the nearest Pennsylvania Lines Passenger and Ticket Agent and be relieved of all bother in shaping preliminaries for your summer outing and vacation trip.

F. M. EAKIN, Ticket Agent.

## A FRENCH EXPERIMENT.

New Way to Save Children From Street Vagrancy.

A very novel society has just been established in Paris. Its title is Patronage Familial, and its object is to protect from moral dangers children who have not yet joined the criminal class, but who show a tendency to become vicious and dangerous to society, says the Chicago Times-Herald. This object it purposes to attain by an entirely new method, which can best be explained in the words of M. Louis Albinet, president of the society.

"The army of criminals," says M. Albinet, "is increasing unceasingly, and children form an annual contingent which is ever becoming more numerous. Statistics show that within the past 20 years the number of crimes committed by minors has increased by 40 per cent. Now, I gladly admit that charitable and philanthropic institutions are doing a good deal to lessen this evil, but it must be remembered that they only hold out a helping hand to those children who have once fallen; hardly one of them makes an effort to preserve children from falling.

"Why do children, even in the best families, become criminals? Atavism may be one cause, but there are others also which must be taken into account. These are bad company, the habit of staying away from school, loafing in the streets, reading bad books and sensational newspapers—in a word, the one great cause why so many children become criminals is because the necessary surveillance over their conduct is lacking.

"A preventive hygiene is necessary. Several magistrates, lawyers and doctors have formed the society of which I am president, and we propose to keep a watchful eye on the children of Paris in future. Each active member of the society will be placed in charge of a certain district, and in this way the entire city will be covered. The children over whom we intend to exercise surveillance will be those who have been once arrested or who are known to the police as troublesome characters. We will visit such children in their homes or at their schools and have friendly talks with them. We will suggest to them the books they ought to read, we will strive to interest them in healthy amusements, and, above all, we will avail ourselves of every possible opportunity to impress upon their minds the necessity of getting rid of bad habits. We feel that such children ought to know the dangers ahead of them and ought to understand fully the stern fact that ruin awaits them if they persist in leading forward lives."

In conclusion it may be said that the Patronage Familial is receiving loyal support from many influential persons and has won the warmest encomiums from philanthropists and educators. It is admitted that the experiment is a novel one, but the general belief is that it will prove a success, and there are some even who claim that it is the most practical plan for regenerating the children of a great city which has ever been framed.

## Irish Athletes May Come Over.

An earnest movement is being made to induce a team of Irish athletes to come here for a series of contests during the ensuing season. The men that it is proposed to invite include W. J. M. Newburn, the noted broad jumper; R. J. Leahy, Irish champion high jumper; Dennis Flanagan, holder of the world's shot putting record; T. F. Kieley, Irish all around champion, and P. O'Connor of Waterford, a new aspirant for broad jumping honors.

Several conferences have been held between P. P. Sutton, official handicapper of the Gaelic A. A. and Irish Cyclist association, and the promoters of the project in this country. Should the men come over efforts will be made to pit Newburn and O'Connor against Krenzlehn in the broad jump and Leahy against Baxter in the high jump. Morgan will look for a contest with George Gray in putting the shot. Kieley will test his powers as a hammer thrower against John Flanagan and is also desirous of meeting J. F. Powers in an all around competition.

The individual who stands by a principle is richer than the one who stands by the principal.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought.  
**CASTORIA**

900 Drops  
**CASTORIA**  
Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN.  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness, and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.  
Beware of cheap imitations.  
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.  
The Simple Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*  
NEW YORK.  
35 Drops 10 Cents.  
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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## THE BANK OF LIMA,

GUS KALB, PRESIDENT,  
R. W. THURFT, VICE-PRESIDENT,  
HARRI O. JONES, CASHIER.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS."

BE WISE AND USE

## SAPOLIO

Of grocers. Fels & Co., Philadelphia.

You know the purifying properties of naphtha; you know the cleansing effects of soap; think what they are combined in Fels-Naptha soap.

Fels-Naptha really cleans things clean, with least labor, in least time, without scalding or boiling.

Of grocers. Fels & Co., Philadelphia.







## LIST

Of Teachers Chosen  
Last Night.

Few Changes

Brought About by Com-  
mittee's Report,

As Nearly All of the Old  
Teachers Desired to be  
Retained.

Election of Principals Was Carried  
Over Until the Next Meeting of  
the Board—Other Busi-  
ness Transacted.

The board of education held a long session last night, and, as predicted, it had a lot of important business which dragged the meeting out to almost midnight. The most important matter before the board was the election of teachers for next year, and an hour or more was devoted to the discussion and final adoption of the committee's report. A recess was taken to await the completion of the important duty which devolved upon Mr. Sprague, Mrs. Vicary and Miss Disman, and as there was a variance of opinion on one or two matters a discussion followed which gave the other members a clear idea of the controversy, and a final and satisfactory understanding was had.

Mr. Sprague as chairman explained that no principals would be elected until later, as Mr. Rogers had not yet stated definitely whether or not he would be an applicant again, and there would have to be an adjustment to meet that possible vacancy, as well as the election of a principal for the east building. With that understanding he named the following teachers as recommended by the committee and the report was adopted unanimously: High school, Holland block—Frances Baker, English, \$99; Blanche Andrews, mathematics, \$80; Nettie Sneek, German, \$65; Alice Brass, Latin, \$60; Ella Richards, history, \$60; increased from \$55; Roberta Brotherton, science, \$65. Two new teachers for the high school will be recommended by the committee at a later meeting.

Garfield school, east building—Mary F. Stout and Amy C. Light, A grammar; Nevada Shook and Emma Daechler, B grammar; Hattie Armstrong and Ella Blatter, C grammar; Sadie Dickerson and Lizzie Ducey, D grammar; Ivy Bowers and Agatha Hollihan, A primary; Metta Heffner and Blanche Buckles, B primary; Rosabel Keve, C primary; Stella Converse, Nellie Potter and Mary E. Riley, D primary. Mary Elder, one of the C primary teachers at the east building, although nominated by the committee, has decided not to teach and a vacancy is left for the committee to fill.

Franklin school, west building—Margaret Rumpel, A grammar; Louise Grafton and Emma Knupp, B grammar; Jennie Christopher and Belle Gibbs, C grammar; Bertha Hatch and Ada Vogel, D grammar; Bessie Hutchison, A primary; Ella Bressler, B primary; Ruth English, training teacher for B and C primaries; Mrs. Martha J. Ballard, C primary; Mildred Rumpel and Lella Maguire, D primary. Fannie Rupe, a primary teacher having resigned, her name was not proposed by the committee.

Washington school, south Pine street building—Drustilla M. Riley, B grammar; Elizabeth Parrett and Nannie Francois, C grammar; Effie M. Sherrick and Barbara M. Snider, D grammar; Anna Ducey and Carrie M. Jones, A primary; Anna Klein and Emma Ford, B primary; Bernice Williams, C primary; Minnie Bloxam and Winona Reichelderfer, D primary.

Lincoln school, south Elizabeth street building—Estelle Maus, C grammar; Mary Armstrong, D grammar; Mrs. Jennie Thompson, A primary; Carrie Cross, B primary; Irene Krichbaum, C primary; Elizabeth Williams, C primary; Gladys Eppert, D primary; Alice Morris, D primary.

Miss Estelle Maus has asked to be assigned to a lower grade and will be given a B or C primary, thus causing a shifting about of last year's positions.

Irving school, Grand avenue building—Clara Bingham, C grammar;

Hannah Gordon, D grammar; Kate Carter, D grammar; Lorens Gottfried, A primary; Anna Gagin, B primary; Charlotte Steffens, C primary; Margaret Holdridge, D primary.

Lowell school, west Spring street building—Sarah C. Ford, D grammar; Medora Freeman, A primary; Bessie Eastman, B primary; Clara Crum, C primary; Lucy Hooper, D primary.

Whittier school, Reese Avenue building—Nell A. Neer, A primary; Grace Starnets, B primary; Alice Hughes, C primary; Emma Guy, D primary; Minnie Sontag, D primary.

Emerson school, north Jefferson building—Minnie Little, A primary; Agnes Rignbotham, B primary; Minnie Easley, C primary.

Shawnee school—Gertrude Moore, B and A primary.

Upon motion of Dr. Bates, the vote on teachers and those who are to be retained on the supply list was taken up separately. The board supported the committee's report unanimously as to the teachers recommended; and all but Miss Disman voted yes on the list of supply teachers. The report included the following who have passed through the training school and are now ready to be assigned positions: Misses Belle Bloxam, Frances Freeman, Della Hadsell, Rhoda Basinger, Lillian Robinson, Mae Ward, Chloe Davis, Margaret Teban, Lillian Elliott, Margaret Leonard, Grace Hutton and Carrie Wright. The names are given in the order that selections will be made when vacancies in the schools occur.

Quite a number of the recent high school graduates have applied for entrance in the training school and none were rejected. The list is as follows: the order having no significance: Armita Allison, Etta Caffrey, Irene E. Laviness, Grace Overholtz, Marie Mills, Kathryn Oxley, Ada Shreve, Daisy Simmons, Helen Steffens, Ethel Heffner, Minnie Keve, Lillian Williams, Verna Driver, Laura Borges and Lella Waugh. The last two are graduates of the class of '99.

The selection of janitors came next and the committee recommended the following with their respective salaries attached: Jacob Conrad, west building, \$60; H. C. Higgins, east building, \$60; A. Ramseyer, south Pine street building, \$50; J. Kindell, Elizabeth street building, \$45; Jerry Finn, Grand avenue building, \$45; N. H. Garretson, west Spring street building, \$40; G. W. Bobb, Reese Avenue building, \$30; Mrs. Ribner, Jefferson street building, \$30; Mrs. Conner, Shawnee building, \$15; Mrs. Wolf, South Colony, \$5; W. C. Black, high school, \$45. Mr. Morris recommended the appointment of J. W. Brown, a former member of the board, as assistant janitor at the east building, but the motion was lost. Bates, Cramer and Morris voting in favor.

Outside the election of teachers very little business of importance was transacted. Contractor Karg informed the board by letter that he had met with an accident at Fostoria, being run over by a wagon, and couldn't be present. He asked that orders for \$2,500 be turned over to the City Bank.

The finance committee recommended the payment of \$1,167 on Mr. Karg's 19th estimate and \$44.10 on superintendent McKinney's estimate. H. Desarmo was paid a balance of \$72 for putting in the drinking fountains and plumbing. The sum of \$9.85 was deducted to pay Mr. Wellie, one of the workmen.

Permission was given Rev. Land to occupy a part of the west building for the instruction of German during the summer, providing he paid for his own janitor services.

Supt. Miller reported that the receipts from the commencement were \$118.50, and the expenses \$18.80.

The board declined to consider the proposition of Mrs. Vicary to furnish music hall for the Alumni Society.

Supt. Miller felt that it ought not to be passed over lightly as it would be considered as a slight by the class of 1900 if they were not taken into the society and the president, Mrs. Stenber, had failed to find anyone this year who was willing to provide a place for the reception. It was a question of sparing the money, and the board did not care to make the expenditure.

## CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank our friends and neighbors, including the railroad men, especially, for their kindness extended in our recent bereavement, the untimely death of I. E. & W. Brennan Enoch Bowsher.

Mrs. BOWSHER AND RELATIVES.

Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

## CIRCUIT

Court Affirms the Big  
Judgment

In a Damage Suit Against  
the F. Ft. W. & W.

Second Victory Won by Lima At-  
torneys in an Important Rail-  
road Case—Railroad News  
of General Interest.

A telegram was received at the office of attorneys Cable and Parmenter today announcing that the circuit court, now in session at Findlay, had affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Ella Kimball against the Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western R. R. Co. The case is one that resulted from a wreck that occurred on the F. Ft. W. & C. near Grover Hill, O., and was first tried by Cable & Parmenter in common pleas court at Findlay, where a jury returned a judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$4,250.

## BIG INCREASE.

A dispatch from Pittsburg yesterday gives a report of the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania stockholders. The annual report for 1899 was submitted, showing results on all lines operated directly by the company as follows: Gross earnings, \$22,936,827.31; expenses, \$15,959,211.44; net earnings, \$7,027,616.17. There was an increase in the tonnage of 7,367,953 tons. There was an increase of 541,533 or 9.87 per cent. in the number of passengers carried. The directors elected were: A. J. Cassatt, John P. Green, William H. Barnes, H. F. Shortridge, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, George Wood, S. Stuart Patterson and Edgitham B. Morris, of Philadelphia, and James McGree, J. T. Brooks, Joseph Wood and William Stewart, of Pittsburg. The new board will meet for organization at an early day.

## NOTES.

Switchman George Halterman, of the L. E. & W., is entertaining his brother from Mansfield, O.

John A. Weible, who has been employed in the store-room at the L. E. & W. shops for several months, has been advanced to a position in Master Mechanic White's office.

## RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mart Armstrong Post in regular meeting passed a resolution expressive of thanks and gratitude to the congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, for the privilege of the delightful memorial services enjoyed on Sunday, May 27, and to Rev. Mr. Bossart for the very interesting sermon delivered by him, and to the choir for the appropriate and entertaining music rendered on that occasion; and to the command of Company C for the pleasure of their escort. And on Decoration Day, May 30th, to those who donated use of vehicles for decoration of graves at the different cemeteries; to givers of evergreens and flowers for the wreaths; to Mrs. Crane for free use of chairs for platform and use of cab for conveyance of speakers to and fro; to the drum corps, assistant singers; to Miss Berryman for the tasteful and sympathetic song of Memorial Day; to Miss Lamson for the fine rendition of Lincoln's immortal address; and to Rev. G. B. Garner for his able and eloquent Memorial address. Also, to any and all who helped in any way to make the occasion the success it was and finally to those who contributed so cheerfully of money with which to pay the expense arising from the same. By order of Post to be published.

GEORGE HALL,

Commander.

E. F. DAVIS, Adjutant.

June 6th, 1900.

ORIEL MILLER MARRIED.

A quiet wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Irene Miller, 151 Hamilton avenue, the contracting parties being Miss Oriel M. Miller and Robert L. Mattingly, an attorney of Celina, O. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham, pastor of Broad street M. E. church. The bride has been a principal of the High school at Celina for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly will be at home to their friends at Celina, after June 20th.—Columbus State Journal.

The bride is a sister of J. F. Miller, who lived in Lima several years.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Rev. Swank, of Napoleon, and Mrs. Aspinall and daughter, of West Liberty, were the guests of the Misses Hollihan, yesterday.

Miss Grace Bryan left yesterday morning for Chicago and Maringo, Ill., where she will attend the wedding of her school friend Miss Grace Patrick, who visited here two or three years ago.

O. W. Reagan, who has been home on a visit for the past two months left yesterday for Joplin, Mo.

Mrs. C. C. Clark and son, Ralph, drove to Lima yesterday from Van Wert to spend a few days with relatives.

Mrs. George W. Murphy, of east Pearl street, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Burbanks, in Toledo.

Mrs. Carolyn Churchill, of Pike street, this city, and Frederick Shull, of Lima, were married at the home of the bride yesterday afternoon by Rev. M. M. Figley.—Sidney News.

Miss Mary Lumbeck has returned home after a pleasant three weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Eugene Eckert, of Dayton.

Misses Bernadine, Elizabeth and Kate Holdgreave visited with relatives and friends in Delphos, Sunday.

Mrs. S. A. Bauehaus, who has been visiting her parents, D. S. Cross, has returned to Toledo.

Miss Carrie Cross will leave Thursday afternoon for Indianapolis for a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Kiplinger.

One fare for the round trip to the Democratic state convention at Columbus over the C. H. & D., on June 12th and 13th and good returning the 14th. \$2.60 round trip.

\$1.25 Toledo and return via C. H. & D., Sunday, June 17. Tickets good on 5:55 a. m., 7:43 a. m. and 11:57 a. m. trains. Good returning on trains leaving Toledo at 7:15 p. m. and 11:55 p. m. same day.

## ATTENTION T. B. H.

Regular meeting of Lincoln Court No. 23, T. B. H., tonight at 8 o'clock sharp. Please be present and be prompt.

W. S. McNAIRY, Chief.

W. E. C. MONROE, Scribe.

## ACTION

To Recover a Large  
Sum of Money.

Settlement Wanted on Note  
Amounting to \$13,320.52.

Mrs. Henry Klingler Asks the Court  
For Alimony Sufficient to An-  
swer Her Husband's Petition  
For a Divorce.

Through Mead & Mowen, local attorneys, an action was begun in common pleas court today for the collection of \$13,320.52 due on a note originally given for \$8,000. The caption of the petition is Wm. T. Wright vs. W. Harrison Woodruff, but collection is sought by the Philadelphia Trust Co. and John C. Bullett, executors of Wright, who is now deceased. The note was given in the state of Washington and made payable at the Tacoma bank.

## WANTS AN ALLOWANCE.

Mrs. Henry Klingler asks the court for alimony sufficient to permit her to file an answer and cross petition to her husband's suit for divorce. She says she is without funds and is living upon the charity of her friends. Kidenour & Hallhill.

## GO TO TOLEDO.

The Lima Council Knights of Columbus will attend a meeting at Toledo next Sunday, when the degree work will be exemplified on a large class. About forty new members will be added to the membership of the Lima Council, and 135 to the Toledo Council.

## "DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS."

A small pimple on your face may seem of little consequence, but it shows your blood is impure, and impure blood is what causes most of the diseases from which people suffer. Better heed the warning given by the pimple and purify your blood at once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cures all diseases due to bad blood, including scrofula and salt rheum.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

## AN EYE OPENER.

That is just what our New Spring Suits are said to be, for they are selling to men who pride themselves on their judgment in clothing. Latest styles in swell effects, made up in choice weaves of Cassimeres and fancy Worsteds, at \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

## Thin Things.

THIN SUITS in serge, linen, crash and wool. THIN Shirts of all kinds. THIN Underwear. THIN Neckwear. All kinds of THIN CLOTHING, and all at THIN Prices.

## OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

Is alive with the choicest novelties in Straw Hats and everyone a this year's production.

When you want the latest and best that is to be had in boys' and children's clothing, come here.

Remember, everything NEW and satisfaction guaranteed at

## MORRIS BROS.

217 North Main Street, Meily Block, Lima, O.

A GREAT  
**MID-SUMMER  
...SALE...**  
PRIZE GIVING SALE.

We Must Reduce Our Large Stock.  
We Will Cut the Prices.

**SALE BEGINS JUNE 15th.**

**One Chance  
With Every  
\$1.00 of  
Your Purchase.  
Here is  
the  
List:**

1st Prize—Oak Dining Room Set, Sideboard, Table and 6 Chairs.	17th—Japanese Vase.	34th—China Chop Dish.
2nd—Iron Folding Bed.	18th—Screen.	35th—Paper Rack.
3rd—Large Rug.	19th—Hall Chair.	36th—Easel.
4th—Set of Dishes.	20th—Picture.	37th—Picture.
5th—Oxyx Stand.	21st—Shave Cabinet.	38th—Flower Stand.
6th—Book Case.	22nd—Hall Tree.	39th—Jardinier Stand.
7th—Lamp.	23rd—Lawn Settee.	40th—Hat Rack.
8th—Oak Rocker.	24th—Umbrella Stand.	41st—Mirror.
9th—Mahogany Rocker.	25th—Hammock.	42nd—Sofa Cushion.
10th—Picture.	26th—Gas Hot Plate.	43rd—Jardinier.
11th—Picture.	27th—Child's Rocker.	44th—Hassock.
12th—Oak Stand.	28th—Picture.	45th—Indian Stool.
13th—Mahogany Stand.	29th—Nickle Tea Kettle.	46th—Medicine Case.
14th—8-Day Clock.	30th—China Tea Pot.	47th—Decorated China Tray.
15th—Picture.	31st—Easel.	48th—China Candle Stick.
16th—Set Silver Knives and Forks.	32nd—Waste Basket.	49th—China Tea Set.
	33rd—Nice Bake Dish.	50th—Picture.

**PRIZES AWARDED AUGUST 15th.**

**NEWSON-DEAKIN BOND CO.,**

HOUSE FURNISHERS. SOUTH MAIN STREET.



## OHIO IN CONGRESS

and then entered the preparatory department of the Miami University at Oxford. He was barely 18 years of age when President Lincoln issued his first and second calls for troops, in response to which he enlisted in Captain Dood's company of students, which was assigned to garrison duty at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio.

In April, 1862, anxious to participate in active campaigning, he was enrolled in the Eighty-sixth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served during the summer campaign of that regiment in West Virginia. Having been mustered out of the service he returned to the university at Oxford and completed his education, graduating in June, 1863.

After his graduation he located at Lima, Allen county, and began teaching for the purpose of acquiring means to secure the benefits of a course in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The renewed demand for troops soon changed his plans, and he recruited Company E of the One Hundred and Eighty-third regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, which was later assigned to the Twenty-third corps, and did duty in the campaigns in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas until July, 1865, when it was mustered out. For distinguished gallantry in action and meritorious service, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of his regiment on the day of his majority.

After retiring from the military service he took the regular course in the law department of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the practice in the state courts in 1866, and later in the United States courts. He practiced law with but moderate success for eight or ten years, and then entered into numerous railway enterprises, in the management and manipulation of which he proved a past master, and within a decade had accumulated a great fortune in railroad and industrial holdings.

He was a Democrat of the strong and aggressive type during his entire life. He entered politics first in behalf of his friends, to whom he was always devoted; afterward in search of distinguished honors for himself. In both he was eminently successful.

In 1876 he was at the head of the Democratic electoral ticket, was on the electoral ticket in 1880 and 1884, and in 1888 was one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, was chosen the national committeeman from Ohio, and unanimously chosen chairman of the national committee. He was chairman of the national executive committee in 1888, and was a delegate to all the national Democratic conventions from 1876 to 1892, and was selected as the Ohio member of the national committee, filling that position until 1895, when he was succeeded both as committeeman and chairman by John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In 1890, on the 15th of January, he was elected to the United States senate over Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, as the successor of Henry B. Payne, for the term ending March 4, 1897. On the 15th of January, 1896, he was defeated for re-election by Joseph Benson Foraker.

After his election to the senate he became more closely identified with great railway and financial interests in the city of New York, although he continued to retain his legal residence in Ohio, being identified with many of its leading railway interests. During the last years of his life he was intimately associated with enormous railway concessions in the Chinese Empire involving millions of dollars.

He died suddenly and unexpectedly in New York city, on the 12th of December, 1898, of an acute attack of pneumonia.

## JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Joseph Benson Foraker, like Calvin Stewart Brice, his immediate predecessor in the senate, began the morning of life with a hand-to-hand struggle with adverse environments, and like him achieved both fame and fortune while yet in the prime of virile life and vigorous manhood.

The two men were not unlike in many respects. Both entered the army while mere boys, and both were brave and gallant and daring. They had the same hunger and thirst for knowledge and education, and subordinated the usual pleasures of boyhood and young manhood, to their attainment. They both combined politics with professional and business life without confounding them or dishonoring either. They were both magnetic and gathered about them hosts of admiring and self-sacrificing friends. Both were warm-hearted to their associates, and obliging to those with whom they came in contact in public and business life.

They both struck from the shoulder when conflict could not be avoided or when some legitimate end. Neither cherished unreasonable resentments nor nursed unbecoming prejudices. Both nourished the loftiest ambitions, and to both of them the presidency itself was a reasonable expectation. They were perfect types of the second generation of Ohio's virile manhood, worthy the sires who with ploughshare and ax helped to found this great commonwealth, and the grandfathers who, with sword and flint-lock, courage and endurance, wisdom and patriotism, assisted in laying the foundations of the splendid republic.

Brice excelled in the acumen and keen insight of business affairs; Foraker was the greater in the forum and in the courts. In the senate Brice was a thinker—not an orator. His profound knowledge of economic questions made his counsel of rare value in the committee room. In the same august body Foraker was the thinker and orator combined, and his fervid eloquence electrified the whole nation as it approached the confines of the Spanish-American war in 1898. He was too frank to dissimulate; too courageous to attempt to belaud what he conceived to be the true sentiment of the American people toward the struggling peoples of the Spanish colonies.

Trustful and confiding in their intercourse with men, they were adepts in human nature—sometimes betrayed by pretended friends. It is true, but never betrayed a second time by the same persons. Rivals in politics, they never forgot the gentler amenities of life.

Joseph Benson Foraker was born in the pioneer log cabin of his father, on a farm near Rainbows, Highland county, Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1846. On this farm, and about a combined grist and saw mill upon a brawling highland stream, assisting in the care of both, he passed the first 16 years of his life in a laborious calling, laying deep the foundations of his future education and career, in the primitive public schools of the day.

At the age of 16 he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front with his neighbors, playmates and schoolmates. Wherever and whenever duty called he responded, always distinguishing himself. From a private soldier he rose to a sergeant in 1862, and was made a lieutenant for meritorious conduct in 1863, and a captain for gallant conduct and efficient services later.

He participated in the sanguinary engagements of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain and many lesser actions. When General Sherman began his historic march from Atlanta to the sea he accompanied that great captain in the movement which cut in twain and destroyed the Confederacy.

His courage, coolness and daring brought him into such high favor with his superior officers that whenever some delicate and important work to ascertain the strength, intentions or movements of the enemy was to be done, it was placed in the hands of young Foraker, and he always reported its accomplishment promptly. His term of enlistment expired in 1865, when hostilities were ended, and he was mustered out at the age of 19.

His military ardor having been, to some degree, sated, the thirst for education again overcame him, and this time under circumstances which enabled him to gratify it. For two years he attended the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio, and then entered Cornell university, whence he graduated in 1869. He selected the profession of law and located in the practice at Cincinnati. In 1879 he was elected judge of the superior court of that city, and filled the office in the most satisfactory manner for three years, but tiring of the urbane, he doffed it and resumed the practice of law, and soon after entered actively into state and national politics.

He was four times a candidate for governor of Ohio; twice elected and twice defeated. A most ardent Republican, a vigorous campaigner and a versatile orator, these campaigns will long remain notable in the political annals of the state.

In 1883 he was nominated by the Republican state convention against Judge George Hoadly, Democrat, who had preceded him on the bench in Cincinnati. At this election the vote was: Hoadly, 353,693; Foraker, 347,164. The defeat of the latter was unexpected, but his friends, wholly undaunted, renominated him in 1885, in opposition to Hoadly's re-election. The result was: Foraker, 359,231; Hoadly, 341,830.

In 1887 he was again nominated by the Republican state convention, with



Colonel Thomas E. Powell of Delaware county as his Democratic opponent. The election resulted: Foraker, 356,534; Powell, 333,265. Again in 1889 he was the nominee of his party, with James E. Campbell of Butler county as the Democratic candidate. There was considerable defection in the Republican ranks and the vote stood: Campbell, 378,423; Foraker, 368,551.

His friends immediately gazetted him for the senatorship, while his enemies in his own party believed that he had been eliminated as a political factor. He was defeated for the caucus nomination in 1892, when John Sherman was elected, but in 1896 was nominated by the caucus and elected by the legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and ending March 4, 1902. Immediately upon entering the senate he took a commanding position on all the important questions which came before that body and continued to hold it.

He married a daughter of Congressman Ezekiah H. Bondy, and his son, Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., was a captain in the Spanish-American war. And it may be mentioned, as a coincidence, that Stewart M. Brice, a son of Calvin S. Brice, whom Senator Foraker succeeded, held a similar position in the same war, each showing the courage and military genius of their fathers.

## MARCUS ALONZO HANNA OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbiana county, O., Sept. 24, 1837, and is the first man elected to the United States senate from the state who had not previously been chosen to some important office.

He removed to the city of Cleveland in 1852, when a youth, and was there educated in the public schools, and later graduated from the Western Reserve college at Hudson, Ohio. He began life as a clerk in the grocery store of Hanna, Garretson & Co., of which his father was the senior member.

When his father died in 1862, he represented the interest of the estate in the firm until 1867, when the business was closed out. He then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co. and engaged in the coal and iron business upon a scale of magnitude not hitherto undertaken in that city.

This firm continued for ten years and was then changed to M. A. Hanna & Company, he becoming the chief factor in it, and it still continues, with its business largely extended and widely ramified. He also identified himself with the lake carrying trade and in the construction of vessels and the control of the carrying trade on the chain of northern lakes.

He is president of the Union National bank of Cleveland; president of the Cleveland City Railway company; president of the Chapin Mining company, Lake Superior, and is identified with a score of other mining, manufacturing and industrial companies, in all of which he takes an active interest, and in 1885 was appointed as one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway company, on behalf of the government, by President Cleveland.

For 20 years he has been one of the most active and influential leaders of the Republican party in the state and nation. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896.

In the latter year he was elected chairman of the national Republican committee, and managed the Republican presidential campaign of that year with great success, the campaign culminating in the election of William McKinley to the presidency. He still holds the position of national chairman, and will continue to do so until after the national convention of his party in 1900.

In 1897 John Sherman resigned as senator to become secretary of state under President McKinley, creating a vacancy in the senate. Governor Asa S. Bushnell appointed Mr. Hanna to this vacancy on the 6th of March, 1897, and he at once entered upon the duties of the position.

When the legislature assembled in January, 1898, it contained a Republican majority of 1 on joint ballot, and on the 12th of that month he was elected to the vacancy and to the full term by a majority of 1 vote over Robert E. McKisson, Independent Republican. His present term of service will terminate on the 4th of March, 1905.

Mr. Hanna is still in the vigor of life and is the recognized national leader of the Republican party.

## ELECTION OF SENATORS.

With scarcely an exception, all the preceding United States senators were men of more than ordinary ability, and several of them impressed themselves indelibly upon the pages of our national history.

The first, Thomas Worthington, served the allotted term of four years, ending March 4, 1807, and was again elected in 1810, resigning Dec. 1814.

John Smith served from April 1, 1803, to Dec. 5, 1808, when he resigned in response to a joint resolution of the state legislature.

Edward Tiffin, who was elected in 1807, resigned in 1809 because of domestic afflictions, but still continued in public life.

Stanley Griswold, who was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Tiffin, performed but few days of actual service in the senate. Alexander Campbell, who succeeded Griswold, and completed the Tiffin term, served from Dec. 12, 1809, to March 4, 1813.

Jeremiah Morrow was the first senator to serve the full constitutional term of six years, having served from March 4, 1813, to March 4, 1819.

Joseph Kerr, who filled out the Worthington vacancy, held the position for only a brief time—from Dec. 10, 1814, to March 4, 1815.

Benjamin Ruggles was the first senator to be honored with three successive elections and filled out three entire terms, beginning with March 4, 1815, and ending with March 4, 1823.

William A. Trimble was not only the first, but the only senator who died while filling the office during the century. He was chosen to the term beginning March 4, 1819, and died Dec. 26, 1821.

William Henry Harrison was the only senator from Ohio to reach the presidency during the century. He served from March 4, 1823, to Dec. 1, 1828. President Garfield was chosen senator, but renounced the office before the beginning of his term, and was not, in fact, a senator in the full meaning of the term.

Ethan Allen Brown, who filled out the Trimble vacancy, served from Jan. 3, 1822, to March 4, 1825.

Jacob Burnet, the eminent jurist, who succeeded to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harrison, served from Dec. 10, 1823, to March 4, 1831.

Thomas Ewing served from March 4, 1831, to March 4, 1837, by election and from July, 1830, to March 4, 1831, by appointment.

Thomas Morris, who took his seat March 4, 1833, served until March 4, 1839, a full term.

William Allen served two full terms from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1849.

Benjamin Tappan served one term, March 4, 1839, to March 4, 1845.

Thomas Corwin served from March 4, 1845, to July 23, 1850. Resigned.

Salmon P. Chase was twice elected, serving from March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1855, and from March 4, 1861, to March 10, 1861.

Benjamin F. Wade served three terms, from March 4, 1851, to March 4, 1859, and was the second to be elected three times in succession.

George E. Pugh served one term, March 4, 1855, to March 4, 1861.

John Sherman was six times elected to the senate, in 1861, 1866, 1872, 1881, 1887 and 1893. He resigned twice to enter the cabinet. He is the only surviving ex-senator from Ohio at this writing.

Allen G. Thurman served two terms in succession, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1881.

Stanley Matthews, who succeeded to the Sherman vacancy in 1877, served from March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.

Henry B. Payne served one term, March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1891.

Calvin S. Brice served one term, March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1897.

Joseph B. Foraker began his first term March 4, 1897, which expires March 4, 1903.

Marcus A. Hanna was the third senator to be appointed by the governor. He served by appointment from March 4, 1897, to Jan. 2, 1898, by appointment; was then elected to the residue of the second Sherman vacancy, and also elected to the term extending from March 4, 1899, to March 4, 1905.

There have been 29 different persons chosen as senators from the state, of whom 23 filled full terms by election. Two, Ewing and Hanna were appointed, but the former had been previously a senator by election, and the latter was subsequently elected. Griswold was purely an ad interim senator.

President Garfield, who was elected to the senate, renounced the office, the only recorded instance in our national history.

The senior line of senators begins with Thomas Worthington and runs to Joseph B. Foraker. The junior line begins with John Smith and runs to Marcus A. Hanna.

Aside from the alleged complicity of John Smith with the Aaron Burr conspiracy, no political scandals have lain against the state's senators.

There have been but two instances in which the state legislature has demanded the resignation of senators. That of Smith, who resigned. The position of Thomas Corwin with regard to the Mexican war, evoked a joint resolution demanding his resignation, but being clearly partisan, was ignored. As a rule but few scandals attached to the election of Ohio's senators, and these were suspicious, rather than established facts, before the legislative body.



## THE REPRESENTATIVES.

Obviously, the greatest number of Ohio's statesmen would enter the popular branch of the national legislature, since the representation was so much greater, and the opportunity for distinction greatly multiplied. But the quality of statesmanship did not fall below that which shone so brilliantly in the senate, all things taken into consideration. Four representatives from Ohio in congress, William Henry Harrison, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and William McKinley were promoted to the presidency. Ohio has been prolific alike in statesmen, jurists and military chieftains, and she bids fair to maintain her prominence in the future.

The representatives came from all the walks of life, and from all the famed professions, as well as from most of the industrial occupations. The most distinguished were self-educated.

Beginning with the Eighth congress, in 1803, and ending with the Fifty-sixth, which dates from March 4, 1899, and ends March 4, 1901, there have been 388 persons who were either elected to or served in the house of congress. Some were elected who did not serve at all, owing either to death or resignation. Others received certificates of election, but were subsequently unseated, upon a contest.

Ohio's membership of the lower house, as a whole, stood second to none during the century. In some respects it was pre-eminent. Four of Ohio's representatives in congress reached the presidency. During the civil war a large number of them, who especially distinguished themselves for bravery and military prowess, became equally conspicuous on the floor of the house.

From the admission of the state there has not been a congress which did not contain an Ohio representative of national repute, or one who did not materially mold and shape the national legislation and policy. Some of Ohio's representatives reached easily the zenith. Others climbed to the intervening degrees, while still others barely shone momentarily above the horizon.

The object of this work is, necessarily, to deal with the public services, in a general way, of the 29 senators and 388 representatives, who have been honored by her people during the first century of her political existence. A hundred of them might easily be named, the lives and public services of each of whom would furnish the material for a larger volume than this. Generalization, rather than detail, became a necessity to compress the major historical facts into a reasonable amount of space, so that the student a century hence may at least have before them a roster of those who took part in the national legislation, on behalf of the state of Ohio, during the nineteenth century, and the dawn of the twentieth.

Even at this writing the historical data relating to a large number of Ohio's representatives either has no recorded existence, or is so vague that an attempt at a detailed biography, in numerous cases, would prove a failure. Men, for local or personal reason, long since forgotten, came into congress, and passed out and from public view, leaving little or no record beyond their names in the official roster. That ever this record should be preserved and handed down to the historical writer, and the political student of the future, made this work a timely necessity.

During the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh congresses the Northwest territory

was represented by a delegate, and the following gentlemen filled the position: William Henry Harrison of Hamilton county, William McMillan of Hamilton county, Paul Fearing of Washington county. During his term of office William Henry Harrison resigned to become governor of Indiana territory.

Sketches of the representatives, with a general outline of the public services performed by them, preceding and subsequent to their entry into congress, are given herewith. These are given in the order of the date of their election, and, beginning with John McLean, in the Thirtieth, in the numerical order of the districts from which they were respectively chosen:

## JEREMIAH MORROW.

This gentleman has the distinguished honor of being the first and for 10 years the sole representative of Ohio in congress. He had been one of the most active and zealous advocates of the organization of the state government, and it was but natural that he should be selected for some high honor at the hands of the people as soon as the organization was perfected.

As a matter of fact, his selection had been agreed on in advance of the formation of the state constitution by the leaders in the movement. He could have been governor, but chose to begin his political career under the state government as its representative in congress.

He was elected unanimously to the Eighth congress, and with practical unanimity to the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and declined a re-election to the Thirteenth in favor of his friend and neighbor, John McLean. In 1838 he was elected to the Twenty-sixth and in 1840 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress; in the first instance to succeed Thomas Corwin, who resigned to accept the office of governor. The fourth congressional district, from which he was elected on both occasions, consisted of Warren, Clinton and Highland counties. A more extended sketch of him will be found on a previous page relating to the United States senatorship.

## JOHN MCLEAN.

John McLean was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 11, 1765, and died at his home near Cincinnati on the 4th of April, 1861. He was one of the earliest and among the ablest of the Democratic leaders, with which party he affiliated for nearly half a century, when he left it on the slavery issue and allied himself with the Free Soil party.

He did not migrate directly to Ohio, coming west with his father's family in 1789. A brief stop was made at Morgantown, Va.; then at Nicholasville, Ky.; next at Maysville, Ky., and finally in what is now Warren county, where the family permanently located near the end of the year 1799, when the subject of this sketch was a lad of 14, performing such labor as came to his hands and educating himself with that self-application which seldom meets with failure.

His natural gifts led him into the legal profession, and he pursued his studies with Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the distinguished Revolutionary hero, and governor of the Northwest Territory. Arthur St. Clair, the elder, and was admitted to the bar in 1807.

He was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1812 from the first district under the first apportionment, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Butler and Preble, and was re-elected to the Thirteenth from the same district in 1814. In 1815 he was elected to the supreme court of the state by the legislature, having previously declined to be elected to the United States senate.

He left the supreme bench in 1822, at the urgent request of President James Monroe, to become commissioner of land office, and was promoted later in the same year to the position of postmaster general in President Monroe's cabinet. His services in both these positions were of inestimable value to the country.

While in congress he was an ardent supporter of the administration of President James Madison. With him originated the law, by which private persons were indemnified for property taken for public use, which afterward became the settled policy of the government. With him, too, originated the principle of pensioning the widows of officers and soldiers who fall in the defense of their country.

He continued as postmaster general until 1829, when President Andrew Jackson offered to promote him in the cabinet, offering him first the portfolio of the navy and then of the war department, both of which he declined. His ambition was to serve on the supreme bench, and President Jackson, accordingly, nominated him as associate justice, and his nomination was confirmed by the senate. He assumed the duties of this high office in January, 1830. His opinions in the highest tribunal of the nation yet remain as among the most respected precedents of that august body. His charges to the federal grand juries were models of perspicuity and exhaustiveness.

One of them, relating to aiding and abetting unlawful military combinations against foreign governments, growing out of the insurrection in the Dominion of Canada, and the acts of its abettors on the American side of the line, was a masterpiece in the exposition of international law and the country that exists between friendly nations.

He rendered a dissenting opinion in the Fred Scott case, taking issue with that handed down by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, laying down the doctrine that human slavery had its origin in power alone, was contrary to every principle of right and upheld only by local law. The chief justice had held the converse doctrine.

In 1848 his name was before the Free Soil convention for the presidential nomination, and also before the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860.

## JOHN ALEXANDER.

John Alexander was one of the early settlers in that part of the territory which afterward became Greene county, and became a citizen of local prominence, distinguished for his enterprise and excellent judgment. In 1822 he

(To be continued.)



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2	Daily	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
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99	Daily	5:05 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
100	Daily	5:55 p.m.	6:00 p.m.

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WEST BOUND.

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No. 10	Daily	2:55 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
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No. 12	Daily	4:35 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
No. 13	Daily	5:25 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
No. 14	Daily	6:15 p.m.	6:20 p.m.
No. 15	Daily	7:05 p.m.	7:10 p.m.
No. 16	Daily	7:55 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
No. 17	Daily	8:45 p.m.	8:50 p.m.
No. 18	Daily	9:35 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
No. 19	Daily	10:25 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
No. 20	Daily	11:15 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
No. 21	Daily	12:05 p.m.	12:10 p.m.
No. 22	Daily	12:55 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
No. 23	Daily	1:45 p.m.	1:50 p.m.
No. 24	Daily	2:35 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
No. 25	Daily	3:25 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
No. 26	Daily	4:15 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
No. 27	Daily	5:05 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
No. 28	Daily	5:55 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
No. 29	Daily	6:45 p.m.	6:50 p.m.
No. 30	Daily	7:35 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
No. 31	Daily	8:25 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
No. 32	Daily	9:15 p.m.	9:20 p.m.
No. 33	Daily	10:05 p.m.	10:10 p.m.
No. 34	Daily	10:55 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
No. 35	Daily	11:45 p.m.	11:50 p.m.
No. 36	Daily	12:35 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
No. 37	Daily	1:25 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
No. 38	Daily	2:15 p.m.	2:20 p.m.
No. 39	Daily	3:05 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
No. 40	Daily	3:55 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
No. 41	Daily	4:45 p.m.	4:50 p.m.
No. 42	Daily	5:35 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
No. 43	Daily	6:25 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
No. 44	Daily	7:15 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
No. 45	Daily	8:05 p.m.	8:10 p.m.
No. 46	Daily	8:55 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
No. 47	Daily	9:45 p.m.	9:50 p.m.
No. 48	Daily	10:35 p.m.	10:40 p.m.
No. 49	Daily	11:25 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
No. 50	Daily	12:15 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
No. 51	Daily	1:05 p.m.	1:10 p.m.
No. 52	Daily	1:55 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
No. 53	Daily	2:45 p.m.	2:50 p.m.
No. 54	Daily	3:35 p.m.	3:40 p.m.
No. 55	Daily	4:25 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
No. 56	Daily	5:15 p.m.	5:20 p.m.
No. 57	Daily	6:05 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
No. 58	Daily	6:55 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
No. 59	Daily	7:45 p.m.	7:50 p.m.
No. 60	Daily	8:35 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
No. 61	Daily	9:25 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
No. 62	Daily	10:15 p.m.	10:20 p.m.
No. 63	Daily	11:05 p.m.	11:10 p.m.
No. 64	Daily	11:55 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
No. 65	Daily	12:45 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
No. 66	Daily	1:35 p.m.	1:40 p.m.
No. 67	Daily	2:25 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
No. 68	Daily	3:15 p.m.	3:20 p.m.
No. 69	Daily	4:05 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
No. 70	Daily	4:55 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
No. 71	Daily	5:45 p.m.	5:50 p.m.
No. 72	Daily	6:35 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
No. 73	Daily	7:25 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
No. 74	Daily	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
No. 75	Daily	9:05 p.m.	9:10 p.m.
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No. 89	Daily	8:45 p.m.	8:50 p.m.
No. 90	Daily	9:35 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
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No. 92	Daily	11:15 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
No. 93	Daily	12:05 p.m.	12:10 p.m.
No. 94	Daily	12:55 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
No. 95	Daily	1:45 p.m.	1:50 p.m.
No. 96	Daily	2:35 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
No. 97	Daily	3:25 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
No. 98	Daily	4:15 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
No. 99	Daily	5:05 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
No. 100	Daily	5:55 p.m.	6:00 p.m.

WEST BOUND.

In effect: 12 o'clock noon May 27, 1909.	
EAST BOUND.	
No. 6	To New York, daily,..... 7:25 a. m.
" 36	Crestline accommodation, daily.



## FIEND

### In the Disguise of a Man Is Discovered

Locked in a Closet With a Baby Girl.

Mrs. N. F. Smith Made an Alarming Discovery Just in Time.

The Brute Was a Colored Fellow Employed by Neighbors and His Probable Victim a Child Two Years of Age.

An attempted outrage of such a nature as to cause the very blood to boil was frustrated by the motherly instinct of Mrs. N. F. Smith, of 120 West McKibben street, yesterday afternoon, and although the offender's name does not seem to be known by the neighbors who employed him, his home is in Lima and the authorities should see to it that he is justly punished.

When the report reached this office, a representative called upon Mrs. Smith and, although very much against her will, succeeded in learning the details of an incident past the belief of any one who is not on the level of a brute.

Mr. Smith had left home in the buggy and taken their little boy, leaving Mrs. Smith at home with a baby daughter two years of age. During the afternoon the child was missed for a few moments, but when called to she answered from the closet in the yard, the door of which stood open. A minute or two later Mrs. Smith again called and this time noticed that the door was tightly shut.

Fearing something wrong she ran down the yard and discovered to her alarm that the door was locked. She called to the child several times without getting a reply, and then demanded to know who was there. Suddenly the door was opened sufficiently to permit the baby to pass out, and was then as quickly slammed shut again. Mrs. Smith demanded that he make himself known, and said she would stand there until help came if he did not show himself.

The fellow was no doubt frightened by this time and felt that it was easier to face a woman than a man. He came out with a hang-dog expression on his face and Mrs. Smith recognized a young colored man who had been working on the neighboring lawn. He was profuse with apologies, declared he meant no harm, and while still begging for sympathy jumped over the fence into the adjoining yard. Mrs. Smith called to Mrs. O'Connor next door, and while the two were talking the brute disappeared.

An examination was made of the child but she was found to be uninjured, which proves that Mrs. Smith was not a moment too soon to protect her baby from the fiend's mad desires. Mr. Smith was told of the affair but failed to locate the fellow and both are inclined to be lenient since they know the child escaped any abuse.

#### LIMA MAN

Wedded a Charming Young Lady at Kenton To-day.

The Kenton News-Republican of yesterday evening contained the following:

"At eight-thirty tomorrow morning Mr. F. W. Swartz and Miss Mary Ford will be married. The wedding will take place at the Catholic church and the ceremony will be performed by Rev. Father Siebenfoercher.

Miss Ford is a popular young lady of this city, who has a host of friends who wish her much happiness. Mr. Swartz is a former Kenton gentleman who is employed in the carriage shop of Palmer & Owens at Lima. He is a young man of worth, who has many friends in this city. They will make their future home in Lima."

Don't miss the Knights of St. John entertainment to-night at St. Rose's hall. Admission, 25c.

## ANOTHER

State Convention to be Held Here.

C. K. of A. Will Meet in Lima Sept. 4th and 5th.

Committees Appointed to Arrange For the Proper Entertainment of the Many Visitors Who Will be in Attendance.

The Catholic Knights of America will hold the 10th Ohio State Council in Lima, O., on September 4th and 5th of this year, when it is expected over two hundred delegates and visiting Knights throughout the entire state will be present.

This is the first time that Lima has been favored with the C. K. of A. state convention since the founding of the order, now over 25 years in existence, and it's but right that a suitable reception should be given the visitors, such as has been elaborately tendered them in all other cities where their state councils have hitherto been held.

This society has paid out over \$45,000 to the beneficiaries of deceased members in this city alone, and therefore ought to be well supported on this occasion.

The local branch, No. 100, at a meeting of its members on Sunday last, appointed several committees to make proper arrangements for the occasion, among them a soliciting committee, whose members will wait on the citizens in the near future, and it's hoped they will meet with a generous response.

Another committee will wait upon the different hotel proprietors to get rates, etc., during the week.

The reception committee will have a program of the entertainments published in due time.

There has been a great increase in membership in this state since last convention, and any person now joining the order will find it greatly to their interest.

## BOTH WIVES

OF THE PROFESSOR MET WHEN THE LATTER DEPARTED YESTERDAY.

Bought Tickets for Celina and Mrs. Moon No. 2 Accompanied Her Husband and His Son.

The last chapter in the recent legal entanglement of Prof. Wm. Moon was closed yesterday when he called at the L. E. & W. ticket office and purchased two tickets for Celina. He was accompanied by his second wife and his son, whom he has taken as the choice of the three children.

Before leaving Lima constable Cremon had a scene with Moon at the Sherman house, because of the latter's refusal to pay the boy's board only for such a time as he had been with him. The officer after first calling the professors attention to a few of his faults as a husband and father, informed the landlady that the Humane society would pay the bill and collect it, too, when the proper time came.

Mrs. Moon No. 1 was present at the depot when the train departed, to say good bye to her boy, who seemed loth to leave her. The glances exchanged by the two women were not of the friendliest character, and Mrs. Moon No. 2, who was resplendent with unusually large and sparkling gems took occasion to display to some extent her feelings. At Wapakoneta Saturday Judge Mooney is said to have given the professor a talking to straight from the shoulder and ordered that the alimony of \$280 be paid by the first of August.

## LABOR UNIONS.

Meetings to be Held Tonight and Tomorrow Night.

The stone and brick masons, tenders and helpers will meet in the brick layers' hall, corner of High and Main streets, tonight at 8 o'clock for the purpose of forming an organization.

Laborers will meet at the court house at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow evening for the purpose of organizing under a Federation charter. The Central Labor Union will hold an open meeting at the same time and place.

## DADS

Of the City Stopped Bucking.

They Lined Up

Together on Mayor's Appointments,

Confirming Jackson, Wm. Bacome and W. S. Mills as Regulars.

Deadlock on the Election of a Member of the Board of Health Ended by the Election of Leroy Wetherill.

The city council met last night with president Davis in the chair and the following members answering roll call: Welker, Robbins, Koch, Senly, Linderman, Hoyt, Gibson, Baumgardner, Jameson, McCauley, Dobbins and Cline.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

W. H. Lober and J. Fletcher were granted permission to store building material on North and Baxter streets respectively.

Petition of north Broadway property owners for the vacation of certain property in that street was referred to the street committee and engineer.

Petition for paving of Cole street between Market and High streets with vitrified brick was referred to the paving committee and engineer.

Petition of east High street property owners for a paving foundation of eight inches of crushed stone on that street was referred to the paving committee.

Petition for extension of Elm street sewer on Bellefontaine avenue was referred to the sewer committee.

Purchasing committee recommended the purchase of about 1500 paving brick from Henry Gantz at a cost of \$16 per 1000, the brick to be used for paving alley crossings. The report was adopted and the distribution of the brick left to the discretion of the sidewalk and street committee's.

Sidewalk committee recommended that Brotherton and Linsen walks at McPherson avenue and Elm street be repaired at city's expense, having been torn up when paving was being constructed.

The market place committee recommended that the clerk be authorized to rent the market place temporarily. Adopted.

#### MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

To fill the three vacancies on the regular police force Mayor McCormick again reported the appointment of W. A. Jackson and in the place of Jack Stockton and William Strong he appointed Walter S. Mills and William Bacome. The council voted on the confirmation by secret ballot and the result was as follows:

	Years.	Nays.
Jackson	12	1
Mills	11	2
Bacome	10	3

The chair announced that all three appointments were confirmed.

Matter of the claim that E. M. Hale's house, at High and West streets, projects over the line into High street was referred to the street committee and engineer.

#### LEGISLATION.

An ordinance providing for a fire department consisting of chief, assistant chief, thirteen regular firemen and three substitutes was given its first reading.

Resolution allowing three contract bills was passed.

Sidewalk inspector recommended acceptance of new walk on south Central avenue, at the south side of bridge.

Referred to the sidewalk committee. Resolution to pave west High street from Cole street to Woodlawn avenue, was adopted.

Resolution to construct uniform sidewalks of cement or saved stone on south West street, between Eureka and Kibby streets, was adopted.

Resolution to construct sidewalks on east Elm street was adopted.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The matter of electing one member of the Board of Health came up again and George Reel and Roy Wetherill were nominated. The latter receive

a majority of the votes and was declared elected.

The Lima Telephone Co. notified the council of its acceptance of the terms of the new conduit ordinance.

Contracts and bonds for construction of the Watt Town sewer and a portion of the Timberlake sewer were approved.

Spyker and O'Brien were instructed to furnish bond in the sum of \$15,000 for the construction of the north end of the Timberlake sewer.

Adjourned.

#### LIMA COLLEGE

Piano Recital and Elocutionary Entertainment Yesterday.

The exercises of commencement week at the college have so far been of a high order. The piano recital by pupils of the music department below the junior grade was one of the best ever given at the college. The elocutionary entertainment given by the pupils of this department assisted by Misses Robinson and Sanford was largely attended. The program as announced in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT yesterday was carried out, was well rendered and enthusiastically received. These entertainments given on Monday evening of commencement week are looked forward to by many every year. Their expectations were well rewarded last night.

This afternoon, as we go to press, the class day exercises are in progress. Tonight the annual give a program. Tomorrow morning, promptly at 9 o'clock, the commencement exercises take place.

#### SHAWNEE COMMANDERY, K. T.

Election of officers of Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, K. T., tonight. All Sir Knights will kindly be present. G. E. BLUM, Em. Com. E. H. JOHNS, Recorder.

## THOUSANDS

Of Sir Knights of the Maccabees,

Accompanied by Their Families and Friends,

Are Coming to Lima on August 23rd, to Attend a Northwestern (Chicago) Maccabee Picnic—Plans Being Arranged.

At the last meeting of the Knights of the Maccabees of the local district which was held in this city about three weeks ago, a committee including members from Lima and outside tents was appointed to take up a proposition of holding a first annual Maccabee picnic on some date during the present year. This committee has held a meeting and Lima has been selected as the place for the picnic. The grounds for the outing have not been selected but the event will in all probability be held either at the McCullough or Hoyer park.

The picnic will not be confined exclusively to Maccabees of the local district but invitations will be forwarded to every tent in northwestern Ohio and the officers of the the supreme tent, together with those of the great camps of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana will be present. Excursions will be run on all railroads that enter this city and as the event will be the first of the kind to be given in northwestern Ohio and will be thoroughly advertised, a large attendance may be anticipated.

The day will be devoted to an outing with field sports, band music, boating, etc., and in the evening either an entertainment will be given or the secret work exemplified by the great camp team. The program has not yet been completed but the visitors are sure to be well entertained and Lima will be benefited by their coming.

#### IN WOODLAWN

Rest the Mortal Remains of Mrs. Frances Ritenour.

Funeral services were held at 2:30 o'clock, Monday afternoon over the remains of Mrs. Frances A. Ritenour at the home of the deceased's son, E. T. Ritenour. The services were conducted by Rev. Rupe and interment was made in Woodlawn cemetery.

# G. E. BLUM,

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

## Women's Fancy Hosiery.

The tremendous sales the past week have astonished even us. It is frequently said that the styles and qualities we offer for the prices we name are peculiar to us. The special items mentioned today will not be seen elsewhere.

Ladies' Fancy Hose in blues and helio for 25 cents.  
Ladies' Black Hose, drop stitched, for 25 cents.  
Ladies' Fancy Hose, colored, drop stitched, for 38 cents.  
Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hose for 48 cents.  
Ladies' Fancy Striped Lisle Hose for 75 cents.

## Suits, Jackets, Skirts, Waists.

Our apparel floor invites you with an array of bargain offers such as you will never see again here. Hundreds of dollars worth of handsome up-to-date, ready-to-wear creations are offered at cost and below.

Thoroughly man-tailored Suits of venetian, home-spun, chevrot, &c., in efon fly front, diagonal, tight fitting, &c., both inverted and box plait back skirts.....\$10.00  
Our choicest Suits in best design that were \$18 to \$24, sell for.....\$15.00  
Separate Jackets in efon and fly front effects, full roumain lined..... 4.98  
A fly front Jacket, colors and black, fine venetian cloth, full silk lined..... 7.50  
A separate Skirt of good black mohair, box back, percaline lining..... 3.25  
Cloth Skirts in black and colors, box and inverted plaid backs, braided and ap-  
pliqued..... 10.00  
Givernaud Taffeta Waists, colors and black, French back, front of fine tucks..... 5.00  
Open work Taffeta Silk Waists, newest colors and effects, French back, tight  
sleeves, flaring cuffs..... 5.75

## White Goods, Laces and Embroideries.

No wonder this department is always busy--the goods and styles are here and the prices the lowest.

White Goods at 6 cents the yard and up.  
Lace Allovers at 48 cents the yard and up.  
Wide Laces for Underwear at 5 and 10 cents the yard.

## Wash Fabrics for Warm Weather Wear.

Our 10 and 12 1-2 cent Wash Fabrics are in great demand, and it's not to be wondered at when you see the quality that is offered at these prices and the great variety of Wash Fabrics we show.

# G. E. BLUM,

57 PUBLIC SQUARE,

The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House.

... TODAY ...

## Sample Shoe Sale

... AT THE ...

## COLUMBIA SHOE STORE.

500 pairs Ladies' Black and Tan Shoes, regular \$3, \$3.50 and \$4, sizes 2 1-2 to 4 1-2,

Samples for \$1.00 Per Pair.

Fit yourself on a pair of Samples and save dollars.

## YOU WANT DRESSY OXFORDS!

Ladies, call for the Paris and Boston Low Cuts, the swell Shoes of the season,

Retail Price, \$3.00.

# The Columbia,

LEADING SHOE HOUSE, LIMA.